



A Weekly Journal of the Chemical and Drug Trades
and of
British Pharmacists throughout the Empire,
ESTABLISHED 1859.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is the leading journal addressing the chemical and drug trades of the British Empire. It is adopted as an official journal by nineteen Chemists' Societies in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa and the West Indies, and its paid-in-advance circulation in Great Britain and all Countries having business relations with the British Empire is intrinsically and numerically unique.

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OVERSEAS BUSINESS.

Our kinsmen in the Colonies and Beyond the Seas buy more and more of our goods every year. Foreign business-houses also find that when they buy articles of British origin they can be depended upon to sell readily, to realise a good price, and to give satisfaction to their customers. British-made goods are in favour, and it is only necessary to secure the attention of the most of the best buyers. When druggists' goods are in question, this is obtained by advertising in our

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ISSUE.

The date of publication is May 18, 1912, and an increased circulation, additional to our ordinary weekly distribution (unique of its kind), is being given at ordinary advertising rates. Send your instructions for advertising without delay to the Publisher, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

SUMMARY OF THIS ISSUE.

The more notable items only are dealt with.

Articles and Communications.

"Xrayser II." has joined the little band of pharmacists who have formulated schemes of echarging for medicines under the National Insurance Act (p. 59).

Correspondence about the Pharmaceutical Council election and other topics begins on p. 74, but several letters and many replies to correspondents are held over. See also p. 59.

Sir W. A. Tilden delivered the first of the course of Fairchild lectures on essential oils. He traced in a reminiscence manner the chemistry of the terpenes, showing how his work on this subject was an outcome of a research on acid, nitro, mar. dil. He left the subject of synthesis to Professor Perkin for next week (p. 63).

In our sixth article on the Secret-medicine Inquiry we call the attention of retail pharmacists to the fact that the terms of the reference to the Select Committee include medicinal preparations other than stamped medicines. This may affect them directly, and it is particularly desirable that those pharmacists who have been playing the game of medical men should not dominate the pharmaceutical position (p. 62).

The coming into force of the Shops Act, 1912, on Wednesday suggests some reflections upon the attitude of chemists towards this subject during the past twenty-five years. In the same article we deal with the notices which have to be exhibited, and give a reduced facsimile of a card which we have prepared in accordance with the Home Office regulations. This is for chemists to exhibit who dispense or sell medicines during closing hours on half-holidays (p. 60).

News of the Week.

A bottle-exchange association is not a trade union, says the High Court of Justice (p. 48).

More notes about chemists' half-holiday under the Shops Act, 1912, are printed on pp. 52-53.

Glasgow chemists and their assistants are making the most of their new half-holiday (p. 46).

Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady has refused to allow Mr. Morgan W. James to be liberated from prison (p. 48).

In an assistant's case under the Pharmacy Act the question as to what amounts to supervision was raised. The assistant was fined (p. 48).

The advent of summer has not prevented many chemists' associations' meeting, but the reports indicate that the Winter Session is expiring (p. 57).

An interesting decision by Mr. Justice Neville as to preferential payment of an expert employed by a company in liquidation is reported on p. 47.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Act cases reported deal with a notice exhibited rendering sales not to the prejudice of the purchaser, glycerin of borax and pulv. cinnamon. co. (p. 49).

Mr. Lloyd George intimated in the House of Commons on Wednesday that negotiations with the British Medical Association regarding the Insurance medical benefits are to be reopened. He also indicated that the payments for such benefits may be increased (p. 51).

At the first meeting of the Select Committee on Proprietary and other Medicines, held on Thursday, Sir Henry Norman was elected Chairman, and preliminary arrangements were made for evidence to be given by the Solicitor-General's department and foreign and colonial representatives (p. 55).

At the Council-meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain this week the Pereira medal was awarded to Mr. S. H. Stroud (Leicester). The establishment of pharmaceutical reciprocity between Great Britain and Victoria and Queensland was reported. A committee was appointed to prepare evidence for the Select Committee on Medicines, and the annual report was received (p. 65).

Trade and Market Matters.

The numerous market changes include a decline in quick-silver, menthol (c.i.f.), copper sulphate, lemon and bergamot oils, and cod-liver oil. Quinine (second-hands), clove oil, aloin, turpentine, German alcohol, balsam tolu, cream of tartar, English castor oil, and soy are all more or less dearer (p. 70).

ENGLISH AND WELSH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

Mr. J. May, a chemist's assistant, successfully assisted the police in applying artificial respiration to an old gentleman of nearly ninety, who, owing to defective sight and giddiness, fell into the Tavistock Canal on April 27.

Brother T. Ashworth Smith, chemist and druggist, Radcliffe, was installed Worshipful Master of the Radcliffe Lodge, No. 2701, on April 24. He received much support from Worshipful Brother Charley Dean, chemist and druggist, Bury, and invested Brother R. Taylor Monks, chemist and druggist, as his J.D.

During the past quarter 353 formal and seventy-eight informal samples of food were analysed by the Lambeth analyst, but no drug samples were taken. When the report was presented to the Borough Council on April 25 Mr. J. W. Davey inquired the reason for the omission of drugs, but failed to obtain any reply from the Chairman of the Public Health Committee.

The funeral of the late Mr. John Pattison Gibson, V.D., F.S.A., of Messrs. Gibson & Sons, chemists, Hexham, took place on Thursday, April 25. Among those present, besides members of the family, were Messrs. W. R. Riddle, D. Lowe, and W. Pattinson, chemists. The Territorial Company of the Northumberland Fusiliers, the successors of the old Volunteer Company with which Mr. Gibson was identified, attended, and marched to the graveyard. The last rites were performed by Canon Savage. At the meeting of the Newcastle Society of Antiquarians last week a vote of sympathy with Mr. Gibson's relatives was passed.

Society of Apothecaries of London.

At the Assistants' examination held during April the following candidates were granted the certificate of qualification to act as an assistant to an apothecary in compounding and dispensing medicines:

Amon, H.	Heard, M. J.	Morley, G. A.
Bradford, E.	Hesketh, M. V.	Parker, B. F.
Campbell, E. B.	Horgan, J.	Philipp, G. N.
Challis, M. T.	Hunt, B. M.	Powell, M. E. L. B.
Chilton, A. M.	Inkson, M. J.	Retallack - Moloney,
Clarke, E. St. L.	Jones, G. B. M. E.	E.
Cowley, M. R.	Knowles, O.	Rogers, E. G.
Cragg, A.	Lewis, L. F.	Selkirk, C. W.
Dando, C.	Limont, E.	Sheehan, A.
Davy, I. M. G.	Lockier, E. M.	Sims, D. H.
Dawson, D. A.	Lynch, C. K.	Viner, N. M. F.
Forrest, E. M.	Mackenzie, V. C.	Wallace, P. A.
Goldsmith, I. M.	Middleton, A. F.	
Graham, I.	Mills, E. M.	

Birmingham Notes.

Boots, Ltd., have decided to close their New Street shop on Saturdays at one o'clock.

Mr. J. F. Liverseege, Ph.C., F.I.C., has been appointed President of the Midland Scientific Society.

A shop has been opened by Mrs. Ash in Edmund Street, near Easy Row, for the sale of surgical appliances, having special reference to the requirements of ladies, and a small but high-class display of such goods is made in the window.

Messrs. Bellamy & Wakefield have decided to partially close their Easy Row shop on Wednesday afternoons tentatively, for it is not thought desirable to take the sudden step of closing altogether, as their *clientèle* are chiefly the well-to-do sick and suffering of Edgbaston and district.

Messrs. Boots have secured extensive additional space for their Bull Ring shop, which is under the Temperance Hotel and the corner of High Street and Moor Street, where hundreds of trams pass daily, bringing in passengers from all suburban districts and near all the chief markets.

Mrs. Joseph Spencer, wife of Mr. Spencer, chemist and druggist, who has been practising as a dentist for many years in Corporation Street, was the victim of a satchel-snatcher a few days ago. The rascal was caught—he ran into the arms of a policeman and has been sent to the Sessions for trial.

Dispensing at Leicester.

Reporting to the Leicester Guardians last week, the Committee appointed to deal with the question of dispensing medicines for the outdoor poor stated that they had interviewed the authorities of the Leicester and Leicestershire Provident Dispensary and the Leicester and Leicestershire Chemists' Association, and had visited the Nottingham Poor-law Offices to inspect the central dispensary provided by the Nottingham Guardians. The Provident Dispensary were prepared to undertake to dispense medicines for the outdoor poor for an annual payment of 150*l.*, this arrangement to be open for revision at the end of twelve months. The Chemists' Association were prepared to dispense medicines on a certain scale. On the basis of the Nottingham Poor-law Dispensary, the cost of a similar one at Leicester would be about 500*l.* per annum. The Committee recommended the adoption of the offer of the Provident Dispensary. Dr. Crosby, who moved the adoption of the report, said that the cost of a dispensary on their own would be 500*l.* at least, and the cost of the dispensing by the Chemists' Association would amount to something like 400*l.* a year, while there would be some extras. The report was adopted.

Contracts.

Salford Town Council.—Jas. Light & Sons, Ltd., for the supply of 300 gals. of castor oil at 2*s.* 9*d.* per gal.

Greenwich Borough Council.—Reck Heating Co., Ltd., Copenhagen, for a C-6 Reck disinfectant at 73*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

Essex Education Committee.—Edme, Ltd., London, for cod-liver oil and malt extract in 1-lb. tins at 2*l.* 2*s.* per cwt.

Hertford and Ware Joint Hospital.—Mr. J. H. S. Lewis, chemist, Ware, for a six months' supply of medical sundries.

Exeter City Council.—Holman, Ham & Co., Ltd., Reid & Harris, and Evans, Gadd & Co., Ltd., for the supply of disinfectants.

Government Contracts.—War Office: Liq. cresoli saponatus, Pearson's Antiseptic Co., Ltd., Hull. The Admiralty contract for the same article is held by the Sanitas Co., Ltd.

Walthamstow Urban District Council.—Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., for carbolic acid, carbolated creosote, and permanganate of potassium crystals; E. Cook & Co., Ltd., for co-fectant and co-fectant household soap. The Sanitas Co., Ltd., for creosol, sanitas, special crude sanitas, sanitas oil, formic sulphurators, eucalyptus oil, formalin tablets (sanitas), and 40 per cent. formaldehyde.

Twickenham Urban District Council.—Mr. A. Feather, chemist, Twickenham, for 240 gals. Jeyes' No. 1 soluble fluid at 1*s.* 2*d.* per gal., and 1 ton of Jeyes' Corporation powder at 5*l.* per ton. Mr. C. J. Palmer, chemist, Twickenham, for 240 gals. soluble carbolic fluid (containing 15 per cent. liquid carbolic acid and about 50 per cent. coal-tar and allied oils) at 1*s.* 2*d.* per gal., and 1 ton of carbolic powder at 4*l.* 10*s.* per ton. E. H. Hope & Co., for 100 pynerzone disinfectant blocks at 5*l.*

Yarmouth Guardians.—At a meeting held on April 30 the Guardians resolved that, owing to the death of a medical officer, drugs and medicines should be supplied in future by chemists. This method has been in operation as an experiment, and has been found very satisfactory. The committee suggested that the five chemists in the North District should be asked for tenders. However, it was suggested that it is undesirable to have chemists competing against one another for the supply of the medicines to the poor, and it was proposed that a rota be formed so that the chemists supply the medicines in turn. Mr. J. S. Shearman, chemist and druggist, pointed out that no chemist could contract for filling prescriptions he had not seen. At Gorleston 6*d.* per bottle is charged for ordinary medicine, and anything special is charged extra. The chemists decided the latter point, and they had treated them at Gorleston most fairly. He had carefully checked every item of the account, but he said he would not check the account of a certain firm whom it was proposed to ask to tender. Mr. D. T. King said it was estimated that drugs and medicines would cost about 40*l.* per annum.

The committee desired that the work should be done on the same basis as at Gorleston, but tenders were being called for as the cost of delivery would be so much less. The recommendation to advertise for tenders was eventually agreed to.

Liverpool Notes.

Several chemists are making a bold show of "regulators." The "priceless boon" appears to be selling well locally, thanks to the advertisements in the daily papers of "the well-known firm."

A rival chemists' association is being formed in Liverpool. It appears that several leading chemists and druggists are dissatisfied with the methods of the Liverpool Chemists' Association. The late chairman of the Business Committee, Councillor Herman, has been promised money and support, and, with a number of leading pharmacists, he intends starting another association.

Wine-licences.

The wine-licence held by Mr. R. S. Angus, chemist and druggist, has been transferred by the Lancaster Bench from 3 Stonewell to new premises at 24 St. Nicholas Street.

The Warwick Borough Bench have transferred the off-wine licence held at 18 High Street by the late Mr. John Holliday, chemist and druggist, to his widow, Mrs. Frances Catherine Holliday.

The off wine-licence held by Mr. Allwood Simpson, chemist and druggist, of Stockport Road, Ashton-under-Lyne, has been transferred to Mr. George Harry Lister, chemist and druggist.

Poison-licences.

Mr. J. A. McGowan, of Millom, has applied to the Cumberland County Council for a poison-licence.

The London County Council's Public Control Committee has granted licences to Mr. Clement Stone and Mr. John G. Maskell, assistants in the employ of W. Cutbush & Sons, Highgate, London, N.

From Various Courts.

At Bradford on April 24, Hannah Allan (39) was committed for trial on a charge of murdering her infant son by administering ammonia.

At the Pontypool County Court on April 24, Mr. Thomas Francis Thomas, chemist, Cwmfelinfach, was sued by Mr. Arthur Cunnew for 12l. 10s. due for rent. The defendant did not appear, and Judge Kelly found for plaintiff for the sum sued for, and ordered delivery up of possession of the premises within twenty-eight days.

At High Wycombe on April 22, the Coroner for South Bucks inquired into the death of Mr. Francis George Hemus (29), assistant for the past two years to Mr. R. T. Wylie, chemist and druggist, 7 High Street, High Wycombe. It appeared that deceased met with a cycle accident early on Easter Monday morning, and death from lockjaw occurred on April 20.

At Marlborough Street Police Court, London, on April 25, a woman giving the name of Maud Leslie, no home or occupation, was charged with stealing from the shop of Messrs. Hamilton, Hamilton & Co., 1 Church Place, Piccadilly, W., a bottle of hair-wash valued at 2s. 6d. The case was proved by Mr. J. A. Rowcroft, assistant. She was fined 12s., or in default eight days.

At Bolton on April 30, five boys were charged with breaking into various business premises, including those of Geo. Dutton & Co., wholesale chemists, of 29 Crown Street, Bolton, and stealing goods. It was stated that at Messrs. Dutton's premises the lads, in addition to stealing, opened the tap of a vessel of cough-mixture and did damage amounting to 30s. Four of the lads were placed on probation and the other one was discharged.

At Coventry on April 22, Frederick Mitchell, errand-boy, was bound over for a year for stealing a postal order, value 12s., from his employer, Mr. Sidney Harold Bird, chemist and druggist, 156 Spon Street, Coventry. The youth was sent for postal orders for 24s. and given the letter containing them to post, but only 12s. arrived at the destination. It was discovered afterwards that Mitchell had cashed a postal order at the instigation of a man named Edward Feary, his step-father, whom the Bench sentenced to two months' hard labour.

At Harrogate on April 30, Joseph Ibbitson, assistant at the Station Parade branch, Harrogate, of Taylors' Drug Co., was charged with embezzlement. In consequence of serious leakages in the shop, suspicion fell on the accused. A test-purchase was made, the customer being served by the accused, who failed to give bills for certain goods purchased. Marked money was used, and some of this was found in prisoner's possession. Accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

At an inquest held at Ilkeston, Derbyshire, on April 27, respecting the death of the nine-months-old child of Arthur Henry Bostock, miner, it was stated that the mother gave deceased a "soothing and teething powder," believing that the infant was suffering from teething troubles. According to the medical evidence, the child died from poisoning. A grocer who supplied the powder said he used to sell as many as 10,000 a year, but of late the sale had gone down, owing to a crusade against them. The inquiry was adjourned, in order that an analysis might be made.

Bogus Orders.

At Bow Street Police Court, before Mr. Marsham, on Tuesday, April 30, Alfred Graham MacIntyre, described as a chemist's assistant, of Barbara Street, Barnsbury, was charged, on remand, with forging and uttering a request for the delivery of five cameras, of the value of 10l., from Kodak, Ltd., Kingsway, with intent to defraud. He was further charged with being concerned with another man, not in custody, in forging and uttering a request for the delivery of goods, and obtaining two gross of boxes of Doan's pills, of the value of 27l. 12s., from Robert McClellin and others, of Wells Street, Oxford Street; with forging and uttering a request for the delivery of goods, and obtaining fountain-pens of the value of 18l., the property of Albert R. Watts and others, of 79 High Holborn; and with forging and uttering a request for the delivery of goods, and obtaining fountain-pens of the value of 6l., belonging to Thos. De La Rue & Co., Ltd., of Bunhill Row. Owing to the pressure of other business the prisoner was remanded without any further evidence being given.

SCOTTISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Edinburgh.

A "To Let" notice is displayed outside one of the old-established pharmacies on the north side of the town.

It is the turn of the jewellers to become alarmed when they contemplate the attempts of Boots, Ltd., to capture part of the tourist and local fancy-goods trade.

Several chemists' shops, situate in the principal thoroughfares, are in the hands of the painters just now, possibly in anticipation of the visit of the Conference.

Mr. Douglas Archer, a brother of Mr. Archer, chemist and druggist, Eskbank, produced the comic opera, "Amasis," at the Marine Gardens, Portobello, last week.

Practically every chemist's shop closed on May 1 at 1 p.m., with the exception of those in the vicinity of Princes Street and George Street, which will be closed on Saturdays. In only one or two instances is there a notice displayed stating that attendance will be given at 6 p.m. for the purpose of supplying medicine and surgical appliances.

Glasgow and the West.

Messrs. John Hamilton & Co. have removed to 67 West Nile Street, Glasgow.

Mr. Alexander Turner, Ph.C., Dumfries, has been placed on the Commission of the Peace for Dumfriesshire.

Quietly and steadily the Chemists' Friendly Society Committee is forging ahead, and they deserve praise for the spare-work they are accomplishing.

The United Drug Co., 19 and 20 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C., proprietors of Rexall specialities, have appointed Mr. A. R. Andrew as their manager for Scotland, and he will take up his duties in Glasgow on June 17, when he will make the Central Hall his headquarters.

Chemists in a great many towns outside of Glasgow are having their half-holiday on Wednesdays. In the city the majority of chemists favour Tuesday, while some have selected Saturday. There are also the few "die hards," who refuse to close at all. It is generally felt that the first three months will be an experiment, at the end of which time chemists may change to a more suitable day should it be considered advisable. There is rejoicing in the employes' camp at the new conditions, and they are forming all sorts of schemes for enjoying the half-days.

There has been an unprecedented reinforcement of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Association. Among the assistants especially a sort of brotherhood has sprung up since the formation of the Chemists' Friendly Society. Mr. G. S. Kitchin, the new Secretary, has unearthed a fine body of young chemists, and it is now decided to form a Pharmacists' Athletic Club, having various sections—bowling, football, photographic, etc.—thus utilising the half-holiday. The enthusiasm in all directions is very encouraging, and is worthy of the western city.

IRISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

The stock of Messrs. Wm. Woods & Co., wholesale druggists, 15 and 17 Waring Street, Belfast, was sold by auction on April 25 and 26.

The Local Government Board refuse to sanction the action of the Fermoy Guardians in giving the contract for the supply of medicines to Messrs. Boileau & Boyd, Dublin, as there was a lower tender. The contract has now been given to Messrs. Sumner & Co., Liverpool.

On April 27 the Belfast Fire-brigade received a call to the premises of Messrs. Wm. Dobbin & Co., wholesale druggists, North Street. It was found that the oil-store at the rear was on fire, but in the course of a few minutes all danger was over. The damage done was not serious.

At a meeting of the Ulster Drug-trade Association in Belfast on April 25 it was decided to subscribe 5*l.* towards the *Titanic* Relief Fund which is being promoted by the Lord Mayor of Belfast. Other subscribers to the fund are Messrs. Thos. McMullan & Co. (25*l.*), Shaw & Jamison, druggists (5*l.*), Wm. Dobbin & Co., Wm. Doig & Sons, Mr. I. W. Nicholl, Ph.C., and Mr. R. F. Blake, F.I.C.

FRENCH NEWS.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

COCOA.—The French Minister of Finance proposes to allow the temporary admission of cocoa, duty-free, in view of the re-export of the cocoa-butter extracted (Bill, 1711).

MARIE-ANTOINETTE DUNGEON ONCE A PHARMACY.—The cell occupied by Queen Marie-Antoinette in the prison of the Conciergerie is one of the stock "sights" of Paris; but probably few of the thousands of visitors who annually make this historical pilgrimage are aware that the little sombre room was originally a pharmacy. M. Jacques Ferny informs us that although the Queen arrived at the Conciergerie on August 2, she was lodged in another part of the prison till September. It was only on this latter date, when Citizen Guillaume Jacques Antoine Lacour, pharmacist of the Conciergerie, had removed his stock and fittings, that the Royal captive was transferred to her last and lowest habitation. It was then somewhat larger than at present, a partition having been since erected in the centre of the original cell.

YOHIMBIN-SCHMIDT.—Professor R. Kobert reports to the "Pharmazeutische Zeitung" (1912, 33, 332) on his examination of this substance, his tests leading him to conclude that it "owes its efficacy in a large degree to veratrine, and yet is sold under the title of 'Yohimbine,' but has repeatedly acted with a toxic effect, and has brought great discredit on the real yohimbine."

SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS.

(From "C. & D." Correspondents.)

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the seven Societies and Associations of Chemists in British South Africa, as well as to other chemists in business there.

Cape Province.

COLONIAL PHARMACY BOARD.—At the quarterly general meeting held during February there were present: Mr. A. Walsh (President), Dr. C. F. K. Murray, Messrs. G. R. Cleghorn, G. Darroll, W. K. Mager, J. A. Mathew, J. Parry, and the Secretary. The annual report for 1911 was adopted. Replies to the circular letter sent to the various medical and pharmacy councils and boards of the Union regarding the sale of "poisonous" articles were referred to the next general meeting for further consideration. It was resolved to reply to the Colonial Medical Council's letter and say that the question of the section of the Act under which it was proposed that regulations should be framed had not as yet been considered, the present intention being merely to test the feeling on the subject. A letter received from the Secretary for the Interior, Pretoria, transmitting copies of a document framed by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain regarding reciprocity, was considered. The proposals were dealt with *seriatim*, and resolutions carried embodying the Board's views on each point, the letter to be replied to accordingly. An inquiry as to whether the Board would allow a candidate to use the Dutch language in the Chemists' and Druggists' examination was considered. It was resolved to reply by forwarding a copy of the rules relating to examinations, and stating that if the candidate is able to conform with the requirements thereof it is not anticipated that there will be any difficulty as to his being properly examined. The Secretary read a report of the proceedings on the occasion of an interview with the Minister of the Interior by the Transvaal Committee of the Medical and Pharmaceutical Conference of 1910 on the subject of the proposed Medical and Pharmacy Bill. The Eastern Districts Pharmaceutical Association wrote urging that the Board should approach the Government with a view to the early publication of the proposed Medical and Pharmacy Bill. They were informed that from information which the President had received it was the Government's intention to give ample time for the Bill to be fully discussed by all parties interested therein. Correspondence with the Secretary for the Interior relating to a further alteration of Rule No. 17 by the omission of the words "after the 1st day of January, 1896," was read. The alteration was approved.

Transvaal.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF THE TRANSVAAL.—A general meeting was held at the Johannesburg Club on March 26, at 8.30 P.M. The President (Mr. Easterbrook) presided over an attendance of about fifty members, those present including Messrs. Ralling (Vice-President), W. H. Cross (Hon. Secretary), C. Keir, A. Purnell, B. Owen Jones (Boksburg), W. Whyte (Roodepoort), Wheildon, Christie, Rennie, Macdonald, Cathcart, Main, Cameron, Carine, Drubin, Drummond, Harnell, Hutchinson, Marshall, Proctor, Teeger, Thom, and Tothill. The chief business before the meeting was the adoption of new rules and regulations. The President dealt with the work of the committee *re* the Weights and Measures Bill and the Army Defence Scheme. The Secretary read a copy of a letter that had been forwarded to the Minister of Commerce and Industries, also to members of the Legislative Assembly, "protesting against the compulsory use of the metric system by chemists only." Correspondence dealing with the Army Defence Bill, asking for the exemption of chemists from military training, and dealing with the rank to be accorded them while acting as dispensers, was read. A smoking-concert was held after the meeting, the attendance being augmented by a large number of friends. The arrangements were carried out by a sub-committee (Messrs. Purnell, Wheildon, and Cross), and the entertainment provided was admitted by those present to have been one of the most successful of those held under the auspices of the Society.

INDIA AND THE EAST.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

FREEMASONRY IN LAHORE.—The annual installation banquet of the Lodge of Hope and Perseverance No. 782 E.C. was held in the Freemasons' Hall, Lahore, on Easter Monday, when a large number of members of the craft and non-Masonic guests assembled to do honour to the newly installed Master, Wor. Bro. H. B. Tilden, manager of the firm of E. Plomer & Co., chemists, Lahore, Simla, and Delhi.

NEW EXCISE ORDINANCE IN CEYLON.—The draft of the new Excise Ordinance for consolidating and amending the law relating to the import, export, transport, manufacture, sale, and possession of intoxicating liquor and of intoxicating drugs has been published in the "Ceylon Gazette." It is made applicable to such drugs as bhang and ganja, bringing them under Excise control, and thus permitting much more effective dealing with them than the present law regarding them allows. Opium is excluded from its operation. The Ordinance is based on the draft Excise Bill attached to the Report of the Indian Excise Committee, 1905-06, and recommended as a model for the whole of India. The Excise laws of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras follow the same lines.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

OPIUM LAWS.—It is stated that the Canadian laws for the suppression of the opium traffic will be strengthened as a result of the report of the International Congress for the Suppression of the Opium Traffic.

PATENT-MEDICINE ACT.—"Government control of patent medicines is a sound policy," says the "Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal," but the amendment which is proposed in the shape of a fee for every preparation made by pharmacists is strenuously objected to. Apparently there is no objection to imposing the fee on manufacturers who are not chemists.

"TITANIC" VICTIM.—Mr. R. J. Levy, of Montreal, who went down in the *Titanic*, was with Mr. G. A. Claud co-inventor of a process for separating oxygen and nitrogen from liquid air. When he first went to Canada he was interested in the oxy-acetylene process of welding metals, but afterwards turned his attention to the manufacture of oxygen on an industrial scale.

IMPERIAL RECIPROCITY.—The requirement that only colonies which provide an approved course of study and examination will be able to avail themselves of reciprocal arrangements with the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain will, the "Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal" states, "prove an incentive to every State to adopt a standard of education which will meet the requirement of the Mother Land."

QUEBEC PHARMACEUTICAL EXAMINATIONS.—The Major and Minor examinations of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec finished on April 19, with the following results: *Major Examinations.*—Thirty-four candidates presented themselves, and the following passed in order of merit as licentiates in pharmacy: M. Heliodore Phaneuf, Wilfrid Chamberlain, E. W. Grindley, E. P. Jones, Emile La Barre, J. Z. A. Fortin, Leandre Lippens, C. H. Blouin, Henry Singer, E. A. Gadbois, M. Friedman, R. Picard. *Minor Examinations.*—Of the twenty-three candidates for this examination, the following passed in order of merit as certified clerks: M. W. Prud'homme, R. Des Rosiers, J. Henri Robert, E. R. Ranson, J. C. Filion, H. Mulligan, N. Denbow, Conrad Rivest, L. Girard, Honore Lavoie, M. Letourneau, and Roger Huot.

TYBEAN is the name of a new anti-tuberculosis remedy made by Schering from pure cultures of tubercle bacilli of the human type. It is marketed in solution and powder forms.

LEGAL REPORTS.

TRADE LAW.

Greenock Chemist's Estate.—A petition has been presented to the Court of Session, Edinburgh, by Mr. G. D. Stirling, C.A., 185 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, factor *loco absentis* to Archibald H. MacNaught, chemist and druggist, 4 West Blackhall Street, Greenock, for his exoneration and discharge. The petitioner was appointed factor *loco absentis ad interim* to Mr. MacNaught on December 7, 1911, and he found the affairs of Mr. MacNaught in a very involved condition. He made out an approximate statement of affairs as at November 24, 1911, showing the liabilities to be 4,781*l.*, and the assets, less preferable claims, to be 3,005*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*—a deficiency of 1,775*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* He was soon satisfied that the estate was insolvent. Several of the creditors took decree against the absentee, and ultimately the estates were sequestrated. Mr. Stirling has accounted for his intromissions with the estate. Lord Dewar has ordered answers to be lodged within eight days.

Preferential Payment.—The "Law Times" gives the following report of a case *re* G. H. Morison & Co., Ltd., decided by Mr. Justice Neville on March 27:

"B. was an analytical chemist, and under an agreement dated July 12, 1910, he was engaged by M. & Co., perfume manufacturers, for nine months. The terms of the agreement were as follows: By Clause (1), B. was to give the company his services for two full days in each week during the term, to commence work at 10.30 and finish at 6.30, and to produce an entire series of perfumes, a list of which was attached. (2) The contract was to be considered as completed the moment B. had produced formulæ for all those products and given the company the necessary instruction for applying them. (3) If the contract were completed before April 1911, the company undertook to pay B. the whole amount he would have earned had he worked until that date under a weekly wage of 4*l.* (4) If the contract were not completed by that date, B. undertook to complete it without additional remuneration within a further three months. (5) B. was to use his own discretion as to producing the articles. (6) B. was to keep a diary for the inspection of the shareholders showing his progress. (7) If before the completion of the contract the company required any special product, it was to be substituted for one of the products mentioned in the list. (8) B.'s remuneration was to be 4*l.* per week. (9) The company were to be satisfied at all times of B.'s capability to complete the contract, reserving to themselves in default the right to dispense with his services. It was verbally agreed in September 1910 that B. should attend on three specified days in each week and his wages were increased to 6*l.* a week. The remainder of B.'s time was at his own disposal, and he had one other regular engagement with another firm for half a day every week. His wages fell into arrear, and on March 21, 1911, a winding-up order was made against the company, and at that date there was due to B. 93*l.* for arrears of wages. B. took out this summons against the liquidator, claiming 50*l.* as a preferential creditor under Section 209 (1) (b) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908. Held, that he was a clerk or servant within the section and entitled to 50*l.*"

High Court Cases.

Unless when otherwise stated these cases have been heard in the High Court of Justice, London.

DISPUTE OVER SACCHARIN.

In the King's Bench Division on Friday, April 26, before Mr. Justice Eldon Banks and a common jury, Mrs. Jenny Kolker, a married woman, suing in respect of her separate estate, brought an action against Messrs. Joseph Barber & Co., Ltd., the Commissioners of Customs, and the Navigation Properties Co., Ltd., claiming the delivery to her of certain cases of saccharin, and claiming damages for non-delivery and detention. Plaintiff appeared in person and was aided by an interpreter. Mr. Montagu Shearman, K.C., and Mr. Colefax appeared for the defendants. The plaintiff has been before the Courts on previous occasions in respect of the same matter, and had been allowed to amend her pleadings. She alleged that through the non-delivery to her of certain quantities of saccharin she had been prevented from carrying on her business in this country, and she accused the defendants with conspiring with the Saccharin Corporation to prevent the importation and delivery of saccharin to her. After hearing evidence and Mr. Shearman, K.C., for the Saccharin Corporation,

the jury, without leaving the box, found a verdict for the defendants, for whom judgment was entered, with costs.

IS A "BOTTLE EXCHANGE" A TRADE UNION?

Before Justices Phillimore and Bray, sitting as a King's Bench Divisional Court on Monday, April 29, the Northumberland and Durham Mineral-water, Ale and Porter Bottle Exchange and Trade-protection Society, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, appealed against a decision by Judge Temple at the Middlesbrough County Court on December 18, 1911, whereby in an action brought against them by a mineral-water manufacturer named Harper he determined that the defendants should pay to the plaintiff 100*l.*, to be reduced in certain events to the sum of 25*l.*, and granted the plaintiff a perpetual injunction restraining the defendant society from dealing with the mineral-water bottles of the plaintiff.

Mr. Geo. Elliott, K.C., appeared, with Mr. Mundhal, in support of the appeal, which was made, he explained, on the ground that the defendant association was a trade union, and came within Section 4 of the Trades' Disputes Act, 1906. Mr. Mortimer, for the respondents, argued that the defendant body did not come within the provisions of the Trade Union Act, and therefore the Trades' Disputes Act did not apply.

Mr. Justice Phillimore, in giving judgment, said that in his view the society was not a trade union, and the appeal must be dismissed, with costs. Mr. Justice Bray concurred.

MR. MORGAN W. JAMES IN PRISON.

In the Chancery Division on May 1, Morgan W. James applied to Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady for his release from Brixton Prison. The circumstances of his committal were reported in the *C. & D.* of April 27.

Mr. Slater, who made the application for defendant's release, said he had to admit that the defendant had been in trouble for disobeying orders of the Court on more than one occasion. He was between fifty and sixty years of age, and his business was, of course, at a standstill while he was in prison. He had now realised the gravity of his offence.

His Lordship said it was a very bad case. The defendant had persistently defied the orders of the Court.

Mr. Slater said that the defendant had unfortunately not acted upon the advice of his solicitor except for a very short period. Then he conducted his own case, and it was only during the last day or two that he had seen the folly and gravity of his conduct. His present solicitor had seen him in prison, had placed the whole matter before him, and impressed upon him the seriousness of his offence. Counsel said he was not attempting for a moment to excuse the defendant's actions, but having realised his offence and made a full apology to the Court, he asked his Lordship to make the order for his release.

His Lordship: It is the same story I have heard before. He has undertaken to deliver up all offending labels, and then boxes of them have been produced in court.

After further conversation, in which Mr. Byrne (for defendant) joined, his Lordship said he would adjourn the motion until May 10.

Mr. Byrne said the plaintiffs had been put to very heavy costs in connection with the matter, none of which had been paid by the defendant, who was an undischarged bankrupt. He thought it was within the power of the Court to impose, as a condition precedent to his release, the payment of such costs.

His Lordship said he should hesitate before he accepted that, even if he had the power.

Mr. Byrne: Although the defendant is an undischarged bankrupt, he is carrying on a business.

His Lordship: A man must get a living somehow. In adjourning the case to May 10, his Lordship said that in the meantime he hoped that if the defendant wished for leniency he would have delivered up upon oath to the plaintiffs all copies of the price-lists, pamphlets, and advertisements in his possession, and he would further like the defendant to consider the statement about the "old Llanelly business," and not having any business there (the plaintiffs had) whether he persisted in that untruth; and he would be guided on May 10 by the defendant's conduct in the matter.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1887.

ZAM-BUK.

At the London Sessions on April 26, John James Huggins, 67 Isledon Road, Holloway, surrendered, before Mr. Robert Wallace, K.C., to answer indictments under Section 2 of the Act with respect to the trade-mark Zam-buk. Mr. Henrique, counsel for Messrs. C. E. Fulford, Ltd., Leeds, reminded his Lordship that on April 3 the defendant was charged with the offences, but that the jury disagreed. His Lordship then expressed a hope that some amicable arrangement might be come to. He was glad to inform the Court that such an arrangement had been come to by which defendant gave an undertaking to forthwith discontinue the use of the trade-mark, to withdraw from circulation all printed matter, and also to apologise for what he had done. Under those circumstances prosecutors had no desire to be vindictive, feeling that their rights had been protected. They requested, therefore, that no further proceedings should be taken. The jury accordingly, by instructions of the Chairman, returned a verdict of not guilty. Mr. Wallace following on with the remark that it was a very proper ending to the case. It involved very interesting questions on which the jury disagreed, and it was right and proper, under the circumstances, that the defendant should take the course he had, particularly as the prosecutors were satisfied.

Pharmacy Acts.

AN ASSISTANT FINED.

Before Judge Howland Roberts at Wood Green County Court on April 29, Wm. Longthorn, a chemist's assistant, of 7 Lordship Market, Lordship Lane, Wood Green, was summoned by the Pharmaceutical Society for selling poison, he not being registered as a chemist and druggist. Mr. Connell appeared for the Society, and Mr. Windsor, of Tottenham, was for the defendant.

An inspector in the service of the Society deposed that he visited the shop on February 22 where the defendant was engaged and purchased some paregoric elixir. As far as witness could remember defendant was the man who sold it to him. The inspector remarked that the Society had received complaints from a qualified chemist as to the sale of poisons by the defendant. Mr. H. Moon, of the Society's staff, proved that the defendant's name is not on the register.

Defendant told his Honour that he was in the employ of Mr. J. Bolton, who carries on a business known as the Lordship Drug-stores. He agreed that paregoric contained opium, but he had no recollection of having served the inspector. Even if he had done so it would be in the presence of Mr. Bolton, who is a registered chemist. He knew it would be illegal to sell it otherwise. Although a customer might not see Mr. Bolton it was quite possible for him to be present behind the dispensing-screen. In cross-examination defendant admitted having carried on business himself and having promoted a drug company. He also admitted having suffered two penalties in respect of offences against the Acts. Replying to his solicitor, who described the cross-examination as a "damp squib," defendant said it was perfectly lawful for anybody to promote a company or carry on a business.

Mr. Joseph Bolton said he is a duly qualified and registered chemist, and the defendant had been in his employ. On the day the inspector called witness was behind the dispensing-screen, but he did not clearly recollect having his attention drawn to the sale of the paregoric.

At the request of the Judge, Mr. Connell quoted a case on the point of supervision. He said supervision by a qualified man does not only mean his presence in the shop, but his actual supervision of the sale.

Mr. Windsor submitted that it was ridiculous to expect Mr. Bolton to supervise the defendant by dictating to him which bottle to get, how to stick the label on, and so on, when it was only a pennyworth of paregoric that was required.

His Honour held that the defendant had been guilty of an offence under Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, as there was not any adequate supervision on the part of

a certified man. He therefore had to give judgment according to law for 5*l.* for the Society, with costs.

Mr. Windsor asked leave to appeal on the point as to whether or not the presence of Mr. Bolton behind the screen constituted due supervision.

His Honour: I have found my judgment on the facts of the case and I cannot grant your application.

At Barnsley on April 18, John P. Brodie, The Drug-stores, 10 Cheapside, Wombwell, was fined 5*l.*, and costs, for selling pargoric contained in "all fours."

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS.

A King's Bench Divisional Court, consisting of the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Pickford and Avory, heard on April 30 the appeal, "Williams v. Friend," on a case stated by Magistrates. Mr. McMorran, K.C., appearing for the appellant, a dairyman, of Kensington, stated that he appealed from a conviction under Section 6 of the 1875 Act on the ground that in regard to his cream shop there was a notice which stated that

"Cream sold in this establishment has in it a mixture of Boron preservative, which always keeps the cream sweet and wholesome."

Appellant's contention was that the fact that the notice was exhibited and always had been exhibited was a defence to prosecutions under the Act, and counsel quoted authorities in support of that contention.

Mr. Manisty, K.C. (for the respondents), said the exhibition of a notice of that kind was not informing the purchaser of what he was really buying.

After some conversation between Bench and Bar as to the nature of "boron preservative,"

The Lord Chief Justice said the question was whether there was a sale to the prejudice of the purchaser. It had been found in that case by the Magistrates that a notice was exhibited in the shop stating that the cream contained a preservative, and he could not hold that a purchaser did not know what that meant. There was, therefore, not a sale to the prejudice of the purchaser. He would have been more satisfied if there had been evidence as to the exact composition of boron preservative, and on the question whether it was a well-known thing or not, but in the absence of that evidence he could not hold that by using it after giving notice to the purchaser the seller had contravened the Act. He thought the Magistrates had wrongly convicted the appellant.

Mr. Justice Pickford and Mr. Justice Avory concurred. The appeal was allowed, with costs, and the appellant's conviction quashed.

PULV. CINNAM. CO., OR AROMATIC POWDER.

At the Crewe Borough Sessions on April 30, Mr. James Mavor, chemist and druggist, Hightown, Crewe, was summoned at the instance of Alfred Timmis, County Council inspector, for having sold, on March 23, 1 oz. of compound powder of cinnamon which was adulterated with 45 per cent. of chalk. The purchase having been proved and the certificate of Mr. J. Carter Bell, F.I.C., public analyst, put in,

The defendant (who was not legally represented) remarked to the inspector: You say in the charge this is an article of food?—Mr. Timmis: Yes.

Defendant: I contend that it is a drug. Continuing, defendant said he was loth to ask the Bench to quash the case on a technical point like that, because he had an ample explanation. He then called two witnesses, Mr. J. Cumming, chemist, Victoria Street, Crewe, and Dr. B. M. Dunstan. The former said he had been in business fifteen or sixteen years, and had never sold compound powder of cinnamon. He did not even stock it.

Defendant: Is it a drug?—Witness: Most decidedly.

Defendant: It is an article which I have never sold in my twenty-five years' experience of the trade until it was supplied to the inspector.

Dr. Dunstan said he had never prescribed compound powder of cinnamon by itself, and he had never seen it used. There could have been no possible prejudice to the

purchaser by having it supplied with chalk. It was no use without chalk.

Defendant, addressing the Bench, said the powder was sold to him in good faith by his predecessor in the business six years ago. It was an older and more expensive formula than the present one; but he was quite within his rights in supplying it. It was well worth 6*d.* He charged the inspector 4*d.*, which was the price of the modern formula as fixed in the most recent British Pharmacopœia of 1898.

The summons was dismissed.

GLYCERIN OF BORAX.

At the Brentford Police Court on Tuesday, April 30, Charles W. J. Watkins, chemist and druggist, 3 Stile Hall Parade, Kew Bridge Road, Kew, was summoned for selling glycerin of borax deficient in borax to the extent of 19.5 per cent. Mr. R. A. Robinson, chief food and drugs inspector to the Middlesex County Council, prosecuted. He explained that the purchaser of the sample was served by an assistant. The prescription for the preparation was in the British Pharmacopœia. No question arose in the case of the nature of adulteration as ordinarily understood, nor was there any element of fraudulent intent, because glycerin is a more costly commodity than borax. Where doubtless the assistant erred was in having failed to see that the borax had properly dissolved.

Evidence of the purchase and analysis of the sample having been given.

The Chairman of the Bench (Mr. Heldman) asked if there was any special virtue in the prescription or if there was any special risk involved in the exclusion of a portion of the borax.

Mr. Robinson replied that it was not his intention to give evidence on these points. Personally, he did not think the absence of a small proportion of the borax would have made a vast amount of difference.

Mr. Cyril H. Kirby, solicitor to the Chemists' Defence Association, Ltd., submitted for the defence that the Pharmacopœias of other countries do not prescribe for the preparation so large a quantity of borax as the British Pharmacopœia does, which showed that the quantity of borax is not at all vital. Mr. Watkins had carried on business for a number of years, and, though he had been periodically "sampled" by the inspectors, no complaint had ever been made against him. He had always conducted his business with proper care. In this case the borax had not sufficiently dissolved. The British Pharmacopœia prescribed the quantity of borax, but it did not tell how it should be dissolved—by the application of heat or otherwise.

The Chairman remarked that care in the dispensing of medicines and drugs is a very important matter. Viewing the circumstances, he thought a penalty of 20*s.* and 17*s.* 6*d.* costs would meet the case.

GAZETTE.

Partnerships Dissolved.

RUSSELL, W. A. G., and MUIR, G. Horden, Durham, general medical practitioners, under the style of Russell & Muir. EVANS, L., and CLARK-JONES, E., in and around Clapham Common and Clapham Park, general medical practitioners, under the style of Evans and Clark-Jones.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

ROCHE, T. F., Eden Street, Kingston, Surrey, formerly Fairfield Road and Briars Bank, Dinas Powis, Glamorgan, surgeon.

ADJUDICATIONS.

HUGHES, J., Splott Road, Cardiff, chemist.

SHEARER, J. G., Hillbrow, Leap Hill Road, Pokesdown, formerly St. Catherine's, Livingstone Road, Pokesdown, doctor of medicine and surgery (Georgetown University).

The following amended notice is substituted for that published in the "London Gazette" of January 6, 1911:

BEIGEL, H. L., Jermyn Street, lately Stratford Place, Oxford Street, doctor.

BANKRUPTCY REPORTS.

Re Ernest Thompson Sharp, Shirley, Chemist and Druggist.—The first meeting of creditors was held at the Official Receiver's Office, Midland Bank Chambers, High Street, Southampton, on April 24, when the matter was left in the Receiver's hands. The public examination was held on the same day at the Court House, Southampton, when the debtor was questioned by the Official Receiver about "Byoc." The Registrar ordered the case to be concluded.

Re J. Marks-Multerer, 59 and 60 Eagle Street, Holborn, lately managing director of the Safety Chemical Co., Ltd.—The public examination of this debtor was appointed to be held at the London Bankruptcy Court on April 26, before Mr. Registrar Brougham, when Mr. W. G. Williams, Assistant Official Receiver, reported that the statement of affairs had not yet been filed, although on March 29 debtor had been ordered to file it by April 12. His Honour further adjourned the sitting until May 24, and ordered the accounts to be lodged by May 10.

Re Wm. Desmond Noble, 2 Wells Street, Cable Street, Stepney.—A sitting of the London Bankruptcy Court was appointed to be held on April 26 for the public examination of this debtor, whose creditors first met in September last, under the circumstances reported in the *C. & D.*, September 30, 1911, index folio 502. Mr. Head, on behalf of the petitioning creditors, asked for a further adjournment of the sitting to enable him to make an investigation into certain facts which had just come to the knowledge of the petitioning creditors. Mr. W. G. Williams, Official Receiver, stated that the failure was the outcome of a dispute between the petitioning creditors (the National Cash Register Co., Ltd.) and the debtor. There had been considerable litigation; it started in the county court, had passed through the Divisional Court and the Court of Appeal, and, as he understood, it was to be taken to the House of Lords. The debtor said he would be allowed to appear *in forma pauperis*. Mr. Williams added that it was a question of law, and if it should be decided in the debtor's favour the claim of the petitioning creditors would disappear. The amount of the claim was 97*l.* The application for an order of adjudication had been adjourned *sine die*, pending the appeal to the House of Lords. By consent the public examination was further adjourned till June 28.

LIMITED COMPANIES.

New Companies Registered.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O., Registered Office.

MORLOX, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalers, etc. R.O., 74 Stamford Street, S.E.

HAZLEWOOD & CO. (DERBY), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of a jam manufacturer, druggist, drysaler, and preserve manufacturer carried on by Edith Hazlewood at 21 Webster Street, Derby, and elsewhere. The subscribers are W. Hazlewood and Mrs. E. Hazlewood. R.O., 9 Brook Street, Derby.

SWIFT'S DRUG-STORES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of a chemist, druggist, aerated-water manufacturer, etc., carried on by H. J. Jackson at 11 and 25 Prince Street, Bridlington. The subscribers are A. Swift, chemist's assistant, and H. J. Jackson, Ph.C. A. Swift is permanent governing director. R.O., 11 Prince Street, Bridlington, Yorks.

NORTHWAY & CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over (1) the business of a chemist carried on at 27 Great Tower Street, London, E.C., as Northway & Co., and (2) the business of the Cleveland Pharmacy Co., Ltd., of 21 Chilworth Street, London, and to adopt agreements (1) with T. H. Mallagh, the Cleveland Pharmacy Co., Ltd., I. Zeifert, and W. H. Turner, and (2) with T. H. Mallagh. The first director is T. H. Mallagh.

F. CHIVERS & CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,600*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over as from January 1, 1912, the business of carpet, cloth, motor-soap, plate-powder, furniture-polish and floor-polish manufacturers carried on by F. Chivers & Co. at Albany Road, Twerton-on-Avon, Bath, and to adopt an agreement with Hannah M. Chivers, H. Chivers, Emilie Chivers, Edith Deverill, Evelyn Chivers, and Mabel B. Clarke. The first directors are Hannah M. Chivers and H. Chivers (sole manager). R.O., Albany Road, Twerton-on-Avon, Bath.

THOMPSON & CAPPER, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 30,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (20,000 preference). Objects: To take over the busi-

ness of manufacturing and retail chemists and manufacturers and agents for pharmaceutical machinery and other articles carried on at Liverpool, Manchester, Birkenhead, Southport, Sheffield, Huddersfield, Bradford, Leeds, and elsewhere as "Thompson & Capper," and to adopt an agreement with E. Thompson. The subscribers are Edwin Thompson, College Lane, Liverpool, manufacturing chemist, and E. Capper, 71 Evington Road, Leicester, M.D. Edwin Thompson is permanent governing director, subject to holding 3,000*l.* shares, with 600*l.* per annum as remuneration. [A circular issued by the firm states that this conversion is owing to the death of Mr. S. J. Capper and for family reasons. The business will be conducted as heretofore, as the company is purely a private one.]

SANDOW'S COCOA AND CHOCOLATE CO., LTD.—Capital: 350,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (175,000 cumulative preference). Objects: To take over the business in relation to cocoa and chocolate carried on at or in connection with 5-21 New Kent Road, S.E., by Sandow, Ltd., and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in cocoa, chocolate, tea, coffee, and other food beverages and preparations, cultivators of cocoa, tea, coffee, and other produce, etc. The first subscribers (each with one share) are: T. C. Bench, 5 New Kent Road, S.E., company director; E. B. Fox, 5 Fielding Terrace, Ealing Common, W., secretary; S. Edwards, 85 Sydney Street, S.W., accountant; H. W. Drain, 488 Romford Road, Forest Gate, Essex, advertising manager; A. Freeman, 16 Grafton Square, S.W., chemist; W. H. Kapp, 16 Grafton Square, S.W., foreign correspondent; and L. F. Rogers, 13 Montrose Avenue, Kilburn, N.W., cashier. Minimum cash subscription, seven shares. The number of directors is not to be less than three nor more than seven; the first are R. A. Robinson, J.P., D.L. (chairman), J. Bazley-White, J.P., D.L., A. W. Gamage, Hon. Ronald G. Murray, and E. Sandow. Qualification, 200*l.* shares of either class. Remuneration of chairman, 600*l.* per annum; of vice-chairman, 400*l.* per annum; of others, 300*l.* each per annum. Directors' borrowing powers (without consent of general meeting) restricted to the amount of the nominal capital. R.O., 5-21 New Kent Road, S.E.

Company News.

HOWARTH DRUG-STORES, LTD.—A notice of the appointment of H. Howarth, 40 Market Street, Shaw, Lancs., as receiver on April 15, 1912, has been filed at Somerset House.

HAMILTON & CO., LTD., chemists' sundriesmen, etc., 21 Shaw Street, Greenock.—In liquidation. Claims to be lodged with the liquidators (Mr. J. M. Kerr, 29 Cathcart Street, Greenock, and Mr. W. B. Galbraith, 87 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow) on or before May 28.

BAISS BROS. & STEVENSON, LTD., wholesale manufacturing chemists, London, S.E., announce that Mr. Arthur J. Puddy has joined the Board as one of the managing directors. Mr. Puddy was until recently a managing director of Messrs. Salamon & Co., Ltd., chemical manufacturers, Rainham, Essex, and formerly a partner of Messrs. J. Puddy & Co., chemical and drug brokers, Mincing Lane, London.

BENGER'S FOOD, LTD.—The report for the year which ended on March 31 states that, after providing for depreciation, directors' and auditors' fees, and income-tax, the trading (including income from investments) has resulted in a profit of 56,823*l.*, to which is added a balance of 4,969*l.*, making 61,792*l.* Out of this the directors have paid an interim dividend on the cumulative preference and ordinary shares, and have transferred 5,500*l.* to advertising and extension of business account, and 15,000*l.* to reserve, and they now recommend a further dividend of 1*s.* 3*d.* per share on the ordinary shares (making 2*s.* for the year), leaving 7,292*l.* to be carried forward.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

MR. W. H. MACAULEY, chemist and druggist, of 83 Greaves Street, Blackburn, has removed to more central premises at 14A Park Road, Blackburn.

MR. NEWELL B. CRAN, chemist and druggist (late manager of Messrs. Cole & Co.), has purchased the business of Messrs. Cole & Co., at Gwelo, Rhodesia.

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between Messrs. Butler & Cardwell, chemists, 195 London Road, Reading, is dissolved and the business will in future be carried on by Mr. B. H. Butler, chemist and druggist, in his own name.

BIRTH.

SOMERVILLE.—At 9 Hope Park Crescent, Edinburgh, on April 29, the wife of George Somerville, pharmacist, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BISHOP—HOWARD.—At St. Peter Parmentergate Church, Norwich, on April 24, John Henry Bishop, chemist and druggist, The Broadway, Tunbridge Wells, to Jessie E. Howard, of 1 Matlock Road, Norwich.

CALDER—JENKINS.—At St. George's Church, Brondesbury, London, N.W., on April 30, by the Rev. E. B. H. Macpherson, M.A., Somerville E. Calder, Harrow, to Gladys M. F., youngest daughter of Mr. H. Jenkins, 137 Willesden Lane, N.W.

SURTEES—GIBBINS.—At the Parish Church, Morpeth, on April 29, Laurence Ernest Reginald Surtees, manager of Taylors' Drug Co., Ltd., 10 Paragon Arcade, Hull, to Minnie Louisa Gibbins, only daughter of Mrs. Gibbins, 4 Olympia Gardens, Morpeth.

DEATHS.

ANDREW.—At Ochiltree, on April 29, Agnes Wilson, widow of Mr. John Andrew, druggist, Tarbolton, aged eighty-two.

BRIGHT.—At Clydesdale, Seaview, I.W., on April 19, Mr. George Bright, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-seven. Mr. Bright had been long in business in Madeira Road, Seaview. He was a prominent Freemason.

HANCOCK.—At 10 Bartholomew Terrace, Exeter, on April 24, Mr. Edward Newton Hancock, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-nine. Mr. Hancock, who passed the Modified examination in 1870, was in business for twenty-two years in St. Sidwell's, Exeter, of which city he was a native.

WRIGHT.—On April 22, Mr. Thomas Wright, Ph.C., 48 Victoria Park, Chesterton, Cambridge, aged twenty-two.

WILLS PROVEN.

Mr. WM. THIRLBY, 4 Southgate Street, Leicester, chemist and druggist, who died on March 18, left estate of the gross value of 531*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*, with net personality 443*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*

Mr. JOHN BUCKHAM, 3 North Villas, Hereford, chemist and druggist, who died on February 20, left estate of the gross value of 3,890*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, with net personality 989*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*

Mr. THOMAS JACKSON, 2 Bridge End, Burnley, Lanes, chemist and dentist, who died on March 22, left estate of the gross value of 10,893*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, of which 10,500*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* is net personality.

Mr. SYLVESTER RICHARDSON, 2 Crosby Terrace, Stockton-on-Tees, chemist and druggist, who died on January 30, left estate of the gross value of 732*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, with net personality 271*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*

Mr. JOHN WILCOCK, retired chemist and druggist, Woodlands, Milnthorpe, Westmoreland, who died on January 27, left estate valued at 6,885*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* gross, with net personality 3,148*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*

Mr. ARBUTHNOT HARRISON BLAIN, 68 Garriek Street, Liverpool, chemist and druggist, who died on March 14, left estate of the gross value of 1,909*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*, with net personality 1,834*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*

Mr. ROBERT BAEZ, The Mount, Queen's Road, Forest Hill, London, S.E., chairman of Spratt's Patent, Ltd., and other companies, who died on February 16, left estate of the gross value of 37,400*l.* 6*s.*, of which the net personality has been sworn at 37,183*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*

DRUGS FOR EGYPT.—The London agent for the Egyptian War Office (Mr. A. L. Webb, C.M.G.) notifies that the War Department invite tenders for the supply of drugs and materials to the medical corps for the year ending December 31, 1913. Tender forms and all particulars may be obtained at Mr. Webb's offices, Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.

National Health Insurance.

Medical Benefits.

Mr. Grant, M.P. for the Egremont Division of Cumberland, moved in the House of Commons on Wednesday, May 1:

"That this House is of opinion that immediate steps should be taken by the Government to ensure the co-operation of the medical profession in the administration of the National Insurance Act, and that, until such co-operation is ensured, the Act will fail efficiently to provide medical benefit."

An important party debate followed, in which Mr. Peel, Dr. Addison, Sir Henry Craik, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Sir Robert Finlay, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer took part, the last-named accepting the motion. Mr. Lloyd George's speech was explanatory, and contained little that is new to those who are familiar with the provisions of Section 15 of the Act. Thursday morning's newspapers contained good reports of it. Mr. Lloyd George dealt fully with the provisions for medical benefit and the conferences which he had had with the doctors before and after the Act passed. Incidentally he said:

"Even to-day a letter has been received from the British Medical Association asking the Insurance Commissioners whether, if the Council passed a resolution inviting a conference before the Advisory Committee met, they would be prepared to meet them. The Insurance Commissioners answered instantly that they would be delighted to meet them, and of course they were. They have always been ready to meet them, and the only quarrel has been that some bodies—not the British Medical Association—have declined absolutely to meet them when invited to do so."

He afterwards discussed contract practice, denying that the Act provides for this, and emphasising the intentional provision for arrangements being made locally according to the customs of the districts, whether by contract, pooling, or, in the absence of agreements with medical men, paying the medical-benefit provision to insured persons. After speaking of the Advisory Committee and the medical representation thereon, the Chancellor made the following significant remarks:

"This body will, I hope, proceed to appoint sub-committees, on which the medical profession will have considerable representation. The problem will be considered by a committee of experts, the bulk of whom were chosen by the Association, Friendly Societies, and others. We must await their report. That is not, I think, an unreasonable demand to make. I hope the House of Commons, and I speak to individual members, will during the next few weeks assist in bringing negotiations to a successful close. After all it is a matter of very great consequence not merely to the great profession but to fifteen millions of insured persons that the best medical attendance should be given. I make no complaint that the doctors should put forward their full demand, but I think the addition of three millions with the burden it would entail on the insured or on income-tax payers is excessive. We enter on the negotiations without prejudice, with a view to seeing the profession adequately remunerated for the responsible work put upon its members. We must take into account not only the interests of the profession, but the interests of the millions of insured persons; and I cannot help hoping that we shall have on both sides 'a negotiating temper.' I do not say it will be possible to put through an arrangement with the medical profession without inviting the House to make some additional provision for medical attendance. That is a matter which would be made clearer when we embark on the negotiations."

There was no reference to chemists in the debate, but the Chancellor said that "the Act . . . enables them to improve the quality of drugs."

Pharmaceutical Standing Committee (Scotland).

The first meeting of the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee (Scotland) was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, April 24. Mr. J. P. Gilmour, Glasgow, was unanimously elected Chairman. Mr. J. Rutherford Hill was unanimously elected Secretary. There were present: Messrs. James Bell (St. Cuthbert's Co-operative Association, Ltd.), Edinburgh; F. W. M. Bennett, Arbroath; C. T. Cockburn (Cockburn & Co., Ltd.),

Glasgow, W. Cox (Boots Cash Chemists, Ltd.), Glasgow; R. G. Drummond, Falkirk; William Giles, Vice-Chairman of Executive, North British Branch, Aberdeen; J. P. Gilmour, Chairman of Executive, North British Branch, Glasgow; T. Guthrie, Clydebank; C. F. Henry, Edinburgh; James Lennox, Glasgow; William Lyon, Leith; W. G. McNab, Gorebridge; Charles Simpson, Aberdeen; and J. H. Thomson, Lochee. Apologies for absence were intimated from Messrs. D. Gilmour, Dunfermline, and D. Storrar, Kirkcaldy. Messrs. J. J. Forbes, Perth, and J. F. Tocher, Peterhead, were unanimously co-opted members. It was agreed to invite Divisional Secretaries to act, where necessary, as corresponding members. The Chairman was also authorised to arrange for appointing corresponding members in districts where it might be necessary. Messrs. C. T. Cockburn, Thomas Guthrie, J. F. Tocher, and the Chairman and Secretary were appointed representatives on the Central Pharmaceutical Standing Committee on the understanding that they should act as far as possible in friendly co-operation with the Committee without being subject to any control in making arrangements in Scotland. The Chairman, Secretary, and Messrs. Henry and Lyon were appointed a sub-committee to arrange the setting up of district panels of persons, firms, and bodies corporate willing to undertake the pharmacy service of medical benefit for insured persons. Messrs. Bell, Cockburn, Guthrie, Lennox, Lyon, and Simpson were appointed a sub-committee to consider the arranging of a scale of prices and dispensing fees.

Tuberculosis Committee's Report.

An interim Report [Cd. 6164] has been issued by the Departmental Committee on Tuberculosis, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer appointed in February "to report at an early date upon the considerations of general policy in respect of the problem of tuberculosis in the United Kingdom, in its preventive, curative, and other aspects, which should guide the Government and local bodies in making or aiding provision for the treatment of tuberculosis in sanatoria or other institutions or otherwise."

Mr. Astor, M.P., was Chairman of the Committee, which lays down as general principles that—

Any scheme which is to form the basis of an attempt to deal with the problem of tuberculosis should provide:

1. That it should be available for the whole community.
2. That those means which experience has proved to be most effective should be adopted for the prevention of the disease.
3. That a definite organisation should exist for the detection of the disease at the earliest possible moment.
4. That, within practicable limits, the best methods of treatment should be available for all those suffering from the disease.
5. That, concurrently with the measures for prevention, detection, and treatment, provision should be made for increasing the existing knowledge of the disease and of the methods for its prevention, detection, and cure by way of research.

The scheme which the Committee recommend consists of two closely connected units, the first being the tuberculosis dispensary and the second sanatoria hospitals, etc., in which institutional treatment is given. These are to be "related to the general public health and medical work carried on by medical officers of health working in harmony with the general practitioner." The functions of the dispensary are very fully discussed, for it is proposed that this should act as a receiving house and centre of diagnosis, and a general information bureau as well as a centre for curative treatment. The Committee are of opinion, without committing themselves too definitely to a figure, "that one tuberculosis dispensary will be required in the immediate future for every 150,000 to 200,000 or even more of the population in an urban centre."

PROPRIETARIES IN BRITISH GUIANA.—With reference to the notice which appeared on index folio 195 of the *C. & D.* of February 3 relative to the proposed method of collection of duty imposed under any tax ordinance on proprietary medicines, the Board of Trade have now received a copy of an ordinance (No. 8 of 1912), dated March 30, 1912, which makes provision for the payment of duty on patent and proprietary medicines in the Colony by means of labels of prescribed pattern or design.

The Shops Act, 1912.

The Section 4 notice-card required by chemists who serve customers with medicines and medical and surgical appliances after 1 P.M. on early-closing days is now ready (see article beginning on index folio 648), and can be obtained from the offices of the *C. & D.*, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., for 3s. 6d. per dozen, or 8d. for two delivered free.

Following are brief particulars respecting further local action by chemists under Section 4:

Banff.—The pharmacists in Banff and Macduff have unanimously decided to close voluntarily on Wednesdays at 1 P.M. They have also advertised that after that hour no business can be done except for the supply of medicines and medical and surgical appliances, these to be obtained by ringing door-bell.

Belfast.—A meeting of the committee of the Ulster Drug Trade Association was held in Belfast on April 25, Mr. W. J. Hardy (President) in the chair. It was reported that the plebiscite of the trade as to the most suitable day for the weekly half-holiday showed that there were 90 per cent. in favour of closing on Wednesday. The committee, after some discussion, decided that the half-holiday should be fixed for that day, and that application be made to the local authorities for a closing order. It was also resolved to issue cards to all members of the trade in the city for the purpose of notifying their customers, and an advertisement was directed to be inserted in the local newspapers.

Bradford.—The city and suburbs presented a strangely quiet aspect on Wednesday, almost the entire community of retail traders closing under the Shops Act, many for the first time. It was noticeable that quite a number of chemists closed voluntarily on Wednesday, thus bringing themselves into line with a general movement for a practically universal Wednesday half-holiday. Some chemists' establishments, it is expected, will close on Saturdays.

Brighton. Pending a compulsory closing order, forty-two out of sixty chemists in the town are closing at 1 P.M. on Thursdays (see index folio 645).

Bristol.—Wednesday at 1 P.M. is the closing hour mentioned by the City chemists in their application for a closing order, with Saturday as an alternative day.

Bu ntisland chemists and druggists have decided on Wednesday afternoon for weekly half-holiday closing in accordance with the Act.

Cambridge.—The pharmacists of Cambridge have resolved to close on Thursdays at 1 P.M. (see index folio 644).

Canterbury chemists have voluntarily decided to close at 1 P.M. on Thursdays, with no evening business as heretofore. They will also close on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays at 8 P.M.

Chester.—The local chemists have arranged to close their premises at 1 P.M. on Wednesdays after May 1, except for the supply of medicines and surgical requisites.

Edinburgh.—A circular, dated April 29, has been sent out by the Edinburgh District Chemists' Trade Association re the weekly half-holiday. It states that out of 121 occupiers of chemists' shops, 107 (representing 124 shops) signed a petition in favour of a half-holiday, against fourteen (sixteen shops) who did not sign. It is pointed out that owing to a change made by the passing of the Shops Act, 1912, it is not now necessary to include chemists under the half-holiday compulsory-closing section, and that the second part of the petition only remains—namely, to pass an order fixing Wednesday for half-day closing for chemists. The petition is still being considered by a sub-committee of the Lord Provost's Committee, but it is stated that the necessary order is to be made, and the Associations' Half-holiday Committee ask chemists to anticipate compulsory half-day closing.

Forfar. The Town Council on April 24 remitted to the Law Committee an application from local chemists for an order to close at the following hours: Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 8 P.M.; Thursdays, 1.30 P.M.; and Saturdays, 10 P.M. During the discussion Dr. Lowson said he would raise strenuous objections to some of the hours fixed.

Hove chemists are closing on Wednesdays at 1 P.M.

Hull.—At a meeting of the local Chamber of Trade on April 29 it was decided to recommend Thursday for the weekly half-holiday. Mr. Staning (Hon. Secretary of the Hull Pharmacists' Association) said that, although chemists were exempt as regards the sale of medicinal requisites, they had already applied to the City Council for a closing order for Thursdays. Out of seventy-three chemists and

drug-store keepers in Hull, sixty-six had signed the petition and were beginning to close voluntarily this week. A letter was read from Mr. Edward Ryley, chemist, Lowgate, arguing that the Saturday half-day holiday should be secured.

Keith and Five-Keith.—The chemists in these districts have decided to adopt a closing order under the Shops Act, the hours agreed upon being 9 P.M. on four days a week, on Saturdays the usual closing hour, and on Wednesdays closing from 1 P.M. to 7 P.M., reopening from 7 P.M. to 9 P.M. The Sunday hours will now be as follows: 10 A.M. to 11 A.M., 12.30 P.M. to 1.30 P.M., and 7.30 P.M. to 8.30 P.M.

Lambeth.—At a meeting of the London Chemists' Association, held at the Horns Hotel, Kennington, on April 25, it was unanimously decided by the chemists present to appeal to the local Borough Council for a closing order. Pending the obtaining of the order, it was agreed to close at 1 P.M. on Thursdays (except the Brixton division, where Wednesday half-day closing will be observed). It was stated that forty-eight out of fifty-two chemists welcome the proposal. It was generally conceded that some arrangement would have to be made to meet urgent requirements under the Insurance Act, but this was deferred for consideration later on.

Lincoln.—The local chemists have petitioned the City Council for an order for closing on Wednesdays at 1 P.M.

Liverpool.—The Town Clerk reports that eighteen voting-papers were issued to the chemists in the Central (City) area of Liverpool *re* the half-day holiday under the Shops Act, all of which were returned, the voting being as follows: In favour of total exemption, 15; in favour of half-day closing, 3; majority for exemption, 12. Consequently an exemption order has been made for the Central area. The whole of the suburban chemists have received this week from the Secretary of the Business Committee of the Liverpool Chemists' Association notices to post on their windows that "This shop will close on Wednesdays for the day from 1 P.M." Fully 75 per cent. of the suburban chemists have responded by showing the notice. Mr. L. Moreton Parry (Hon. Secretary of the Liverpool Chemists' Association) has issued a circular stating that a poll taken by the Association's Business Committee of those engaged in the sale of medicines and medical and surgical appliances shows considerably over the necessary two-thirds majority in favour of a compulsory weekly half holiday, and that a closing order has been applied for covering the whole of Liverpool outside the proposed Central area. The circular adds that it is understood that many chemists in the Central area will close voluntarily, probably on Saturday afternoons.

London (City).—At a meeting of the County General Purposes Committee of the City of London Corporation on April 29 it was resolved to recommend the Council to concede to City chemists total exemption under Section 4 of the Act. This will mean that they will be allowed to conduct their whole business. The Common Council approved the report on May 2. Booksellers, grocers, hosiers, jewellers, watchmakers, fancy-goods dealers, law-stationers, photographers, and certain other shopkeepers also have been exempted from the half-holiday closing.

Manchester.—The local Pharmaceutical Association has appointed the following committee to deal with the Shops Act: Chairman, Mr. F. W. Bates; Messrs. A. L. Blain, A. E. Blackburn, W. H. Delve, R. G. Edwards, J. C. Kidd, H. Kemp, J. H. Nidd, and the Hon. Secretary (Mr. J. Cleworth). The committee met at Lyons' Café, Piccadilly, on April 24, and it was resolved to petition the City authorities for a compulsory closing order for Wednesday at 1 P.M., applicable to the whole of Manchester. Over 100 signatures of persons engaged in the sale of medicines have been obtained. The canvass movement resulted in adding forty new members to the Association.

Newport Mon.—A meeting of the local Association was held at the Secretary's residence on May 1. Mr. A. Gratte (President) in the chair. The Secretary (Mr. Lloyd Jones) reported upon his visit to the Town Clerk's office, where he presented a requisition signed by nineteen out of twenty chemists, asking the local authority to make a closing order under the Shops Act. A few additions were suggested, one being that the order should not apply to the six days immediately preceding a bank holiday. The Act could not, said the Secretary, come into operation till August at the earliest. [It came into operation on May 1.—EDITOR.]

Peebles.—The following notice has been advertised: "The undersigned chemists having unanimously resolved to adopt above Act hereby give notice of the following alterations in their business hours on and after May 1, 1912: Wednesdays, 8 A.M. to 1 P.M., and shut all day thereafter. Note.—Prescriptions and urgent medical requirements only supplied at house (preferable) between the hours of 6 and 8 P.M. Sunday hours, 10 to 11 A.M., and 7 to 8 P.M. Business hours on other days as formerly.—J. Hume Fairbairn,

Robert Lindsay (L. Robinson), Wm. J. Sanderson, Jas. D. Walker."

Perth.—At a meeting of chemists held on April 26 it was unanimously resolved to petition for a closing order for Wednesday. The following notice appears in the "Public Notices" column of the "Dundee Courier" for April 30: "On and after May 1 all chemists' shops will be closed at 1 P.M., and not reopened till Thursday morning." The other hours of closing (*C. & D.*, April 20, index folio 573) mentioned in the closing-order petition are also given.

Portsmouth.—Only two pharmacists have refused to sign the petition in favour of a closing order for chemists on Wednesdays at 1 P.M.

Reigate.—The town chemists have sent a memorial to the local authority asking for a closing order for Wednesdays at 1 P.M.

Southport.—A meeting of nineteen local pharmacists, presided over by Mr. Righton, was held at 169 Lord Street on April 22 to discuss the Shops Act. A motion, moved by Alderman Foggitt and seconded by Mr. Joye, was carried that the local authority be applied to for total exemption, and a deputation was appointed to wait on the Town Clerk. It was also decided that an association be formed, and the following were elected to carry out the wishes of the meeting: *President*, Mr. J. Righton; *Treasurer*, Mr. J. Joye; *Secretary*, Mr. J. R. Cave; *Committee*, Messrs. Barton, Battersby, Blackburn, Crook, Hare, and Wall.

Surbiton.—With one exception, Surbiton chemists are from May 1 observing the following hours of business: Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, 8.30 A.M. to 8.30 P.M.; Wednesdays, 8.30 A.M. to 1 P.M.; Saturdays, 8.30 A.M. to 10 P.M.

York.—The Chemists' Association met on April 24 at the Old George Hotel. There were present Messrs. F. C. Hey (President), J. A. Lupton, J. Weavers, W. P. Saville, M. F. Burgin, B. Brooke, G. E. Walker, J. R. Parker, W. J. Parker, T. Pearson Parker, F. A. Newey, W. Sowray, J. A. Sherwin, W. Dewhurst, Hampshire, and T. C. Atkinson (Hon. Secretary). The Shops Act was discussed, and it was unanimously decided to apply for a compulsory closing order for Wednesday at 1 P.M., and that the Act be complied with voluntarily from May 1 until the order be obtained. It was decided to send representatives to a meeting of the York Traders' Association to consider a scheme of federation for the discussion of matters of interest to rate-payers generally. Messrs. F. C. Hey, J. A. Lupton, M. F. Burgin, and W. P. Saville were elected delegates.

THE FIRST DAY.

A subscriber in the English provinces sends us the following account of his first early-closing day under the Act. His shop is a sub post-office.

Closed at 1 P.M.; no trouble. Had always done so. 7.45 P.M., doctor called for 5j. bismuth salicylate; then came others for 1 lb. linseed-meal, 4½d.; camphorated oil, 4½d.; syrup of senna, 1d.; camphorated oil, 2½d.; cough-mixture, 8½d.; cough-mixture, 4½d.; cough-lozenges, 4d.; turpentine, 3d.; tincture of iodine, 6d.; olive oil, 1d.; syringe, 6d.; linseed-meal, 3d.; pills, 6d.; tablets of rhubarb and soda, 6d.; powder, 3d. 8.30 P.M., finished. Total, 5s. 3d.

No window-lights on. No P.O. work done; all stamps refused. A good night spoilt; I ought to have taken 10s. or 15s. No hope of being left alone. Bell going constantly. I don't know what to do about it. Other chemists a mile away; all closed: only one other a P.O. He said he was to close. Am glad to get out of the P.O. work, because that was never anything but a nuisance—½d. and 1d. stamps for people who could quite well have had them in the house. I think I will have a sliding panel to fix inside my front door, or a slate, and write thereon:

OPEN TO-NIGHT. URGENT DRUGS,
9 to 9.30 P.M.

altering the hour to suit the weather or circumstances, so as to enable me to get out and yet supply the reasonable needs of my district.

NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF FOR ST. LUCIA.—A new tariff of duties on various articles imported into St. Lucia has been assented to by the Acting Administrator. The principal changes in the duties are as follows, the old rates being given in parentheses: Aërated non-alcoholic drinks, including ginger-ale, lemonade, and soda-water, 15 per cent. *ad val.* (6d. per doz. bottles.), cider and perry 5d. per gal. (not specially tariffed), indigo 15 per cent. *ad val.* (6d. per lb.), bay rum 1s. 3d. per gal. (1s. per gal.), turpentine 8d. per gal. (6d. per gal.), quinine and all alkaloids or salts of cinchona-bark *free* (not specially tariffed).

Proprietary Medicines.

PATENT-MEDICINE INQUIRY.

The Select Committee on patent medicines was formally set up in the House of Commons on April 25 on the motion of Mr. Gulland, the Scottish Whip. The following is the record:

Patent Medicines.—Ordered, that a Select Committee be appointed to consider and inquire into the question of the sale of patent and proprietary medicines and medical preparations and appliances, and advertisements relating thereto; and to report what amendments, if any, in the law are necessary or desirable.

The Committee was accordingly nominated of Mr. Charles Bathurst, Mr. Cawley, Dr. Chapple, Sir Henry Dalziel, Mr. Marshall Hall, Mr. Hayden, Mr. Hodge, Mr. Ingleby, Mr. Glyn-Jones, Mr. Haydn Jones, Mr. Lawson, Mr. Lynch, Sir Philip Magnus, Mr. Newton, and Sir Henry Norman.

Ordered, that the Committee have power to send for persons, papers, and records, and to order analyses.

Ordered, that five be the quorum.

Mr. T. M. Healy said he wished to call attention, in case it might be necessary, to the entire failure of the Government to consult one section of the Irish members and to do the whole of their business through the section which sat immediately behind him. It was a very important matter that these Committees should be representative of all shades of opinion. He did not want to press the Government now, or to object to the formation of this particular Committee, but the scandal relating to the Single-school Areas Bill being so great, they were determined, as far as they were concerned, not any longer to allow the formation of these Committees to pass in silence, especially when they saw that in so important a matter as the Single-school Areas Bill a single vote might effect a very important result. They were entitled in a number of cases to at least one member, and sometimes two, according to the formation of these bodies. Therefore he simply informed the Government at this stage that they could no longer in silence tolerate the formation of these groups unless they were consulted and got some representation upon them.

Mr. Gulland said the Committee to which the hon. and learned member alluded was appointed by the Committee of Selection. This one was appointed by the House.

Mr. Healy said he knew that very well, but who had been consulted?

Mr. Gulland replied that the Whips of the different parties had been consulted in the usual way.

Mr. Healy rejoined that they were a party, and that was what they wanted to have known.

The motion was then agreed to.

The following are particulars regarding members of the Committee:

Mr. Charles Bathurst, Conservative member for the Wilton Division of South Wilts. He was born in September 1867, and was educated at Eton and University College, Oxford, afterwards studying at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, of which he is a gold medallist and Governor. Agriculture is his strong subject, but he is also a prominent member of the Parliamentary Committee which has been sitting for some time past, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. S. Fletcher, M.P., to deal with the question of the adulteration of food. This body works in connection with the Food Reform Committee, and a meeting will be summoned at an early date for the purpose of taking into consideration the various questions which may arise as soon as the Select Committee on medicines gets to work. The Joint Committee consists of about twenty or thirty members, and one of its objects has been to endeavour to ascertain what is being done in foreign countries—particularly in Germany, France, and the United States—in regard to the question of secret medicines.

Mr. H. T. Cawley, Liberal M.P. for the Heywood Division of Lancashire, was born in June 1878, and was educated at Rugby and New College, Oxford, where he graduated with honours in the History School, and was called to the Bar in 1902. He is on the Northern Circuit, and practised in Chancery of the South County Palatine of Lancaster.

Dr. W. A. Chapple, Liberal member for Stirlingshire, is a New Zealander, having been born at Alexandra, Otago, in July 1864, and he was educated at school there and at

Dunedin University, where he graduated in medicine in 1899. After practising in Wellington until 1906, he travelled and wrote a great deal. "The Fertility of the Unfit" and "The Evils of Alcohol" are among his subjects. Coming to this country, he contested the Stirlingshire seat in 1910, and was returned.

Sir James Henry Dalziel is of Scotch extraction. Born in 1868 and educated at King's College, London, he has had a romantic career, phenomenal in progress to wealth. In 1892 he contested the Kirkcaldy Boroughs in the Liberal interest, and he looked so young that the Fife folk smiled to begin with, but he soon let the constituency know that he was the man for them, and it has returned him ever since. He is a newspaper proprietor and the editor of "Reynolds's Newspaper," but he has his finger in many journalistic and other pies. He was knighted in 1908.

Mr. Marshall Hall, K.C., Conservative member for the East Toxteth Division of Liverpool, is the younger son of the late Dr. Alfred Hall, F.R.C.P., and was born in Brighton in September 1858. He was educated at Rugby, graduated as B.A. at Cambridge in 1882, and became a barrister of the Inner Temple in 1883. Speaking at the annual dinner of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1903, he said: "I always had a hankering after the study of drugs, not the absorption of them. I presume you would explain my hankering by the doctrine of heredity, for I used in my nursery to play with tiny boxes and bottles that might look like medicine; and, although I have given up that habit now—the collection of snuff-boxes being my only mania—the habit is quite apparent in my own boy. I always keep a copy of the B.P. in my bedroom to read when I cannot sleep, and I particularly notice how Dr. Rutherford invariably finds that the drug under examination is a powerful hepatic stimulant; therefore to be on the safe side I never take drugs at all." Which shows that he reads "Squire."

Mr. John P. Hayden, Nationalist M.P. for South Roscommon, is in his fiftieth year, and is editor and proprietor of the "West Meath Examiner."

Mr. J. Hodge is Labour M.P. for Gorton.

Mr. Holcombe Ingleby, Conservative M.P. for King's Lynn, was born in 1854, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, from which he graduated as M.A. He is a man of literary tastes.

Mr. William Samuel Glyn-Jones, Liberal M.P. for Stepney, was born in Worcester in 1869, and passed the Minor examination in July 1891. While he was in business as a chemist and druggist at Poplar he founded the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, the Chemists' Defence Association, and the Drug-trade Appeal Fund. Studied at the Middle Temple for the Bar, to which he was called in 1904, when he gave up the trading side of his activities. Became Parliamentary Secretary to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain a few years ago when the Poisons and Pharmacy Act was before Parliament. Contested Stepney in 1910, and was returned in 1911. He is the author of "The Law of Poisons and Pharmacy," and is as well known to the drug-trade of this country as anyone.

Mr. Henry Haydn Jones, Liberal M.P. for Merionethshire, was born in 1863 at Ruthin, and is an ironmonger. He has also interests in education and agriculture, and has done a great deal of work locally in connection with educational and municipal affairs.

The Hon. Harry L. W. Lawson, Unionist M.P. for Mile End, is the eldest son of Lord Burnham, the proprietor of the "Daily Telegraph," and was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford. He knows all about newspaper work, is a fluent writer and speaker, and a past Master of the Spectacle-makers' Company.

Mr. Arthur Alfred Lynch, Nationalist M.P. for West Clare, was born in Smythesdale, Australia, and was educated at Ballarat and Melbourne University, where he graduated as M.A. and C.E. He practised for some time as an engineer and subsequently as a teacher and lecturer. Then he came to Europe, studying scientific subjects in Berlin University, and also studied in Paris. From this point he devoted himself to journalistic and literary work, and acted as war correspondent in Ashanti. When the Boer war broke out he became colonel of the Second Irish Brigade on the Boer side. In 1901 he was elected member for Galway City, but his conviction for high treason in March 1903 unseated him. Pursuing the study of medicine at St. Mary's Hospital and in Paris, he became M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. in 1908, and he has been one of the principal Parliamentary movers for a Select Committee to inquire into the sale of proprietary medicines.

Sir Philip Magnus, Unionist M.P. for London University, was formerly Superintendent and Secretary of the Department of Technology of the City and Guilds of London Institute. He was born in October 1842, and was educated at University College, London, graduating with first-class honours in arts and sciences. He also studied at Berlin University. He is an authority in several departments of

physical science, and has published numerous books. He has been in Parliament since 1906.

Mr. Harry K. Newton, Conservative member for the Harwich Division of Essex since 1910, was educated at Rugby and New College, Oxford, of which he is an M.A. His speciality is small-ownership.

Sir Henry Norman is Liberal member for Blackburn, and his career was outlined in our issue of April 20, when we stated that he is to be Chairman of the Committee.

THE COMMITTEE MEETS.

The preliminary meeting of the Select Committee took place at the House of Commons in private on May 2. The members present were Sir Henry Norman, Mr. H. Lawson, Mr. Chas. Bathurst, Mr. Cawley, Mr. Hodge, Sir Philip Magnus, Sir Henry Dalziel, Mr. Haydn Jones, Dr. Chapple, Mr. Glyn-Jones, Mr. Hayden, Mr. Ingleby, Mr. Newton, and Mr. A. Lynch. At the outset of the proceedings Sir Henry Norman was elected Chairman, and it was decided to meet again next Thursday at 11 o'clock, and in future on Tuesdays and Thursdays in each week.

It was decided that the meetings should be open to the Press except on such occasions as the Committee desired to confer privately, when they would ask that the room be cleared.

The first witness next Thursday, our Parliamentary correspondent learns, will be a representative of the department of the Solicitor-General, who will state the law in regard to the question in this country.

The Committee also discussed the question of the law as it is applied in foreign countries, in regard to which it may be recalled that the Parliamentary Food Reform Committee has already instituted some inquiries. It was suggested that representatives of the authorities in France, Germany, the United States, and other countries should be called in order to indicate what has been done in regard to the regulation of the sale and manufacture of patent medicines in those countries. This information it is hoped may be derived from the councillors or secretarial staff of the foreign Embassies and Legations in London, but if this should not prove to be the case steps will be taken to procure it direct from the countries in question. It is understood that this information will form the basis of the inquiry which is now being entered upon.

The question was also discussed by the Committee as to the British Dominions, and especially in regard to what has been done in Australia, where the whole matter has been extensively inquired into and legislation introduced. This information, it is thought, would be of the utmost value to the Committee, and it was accordingly proposed to give instructions to obtain from the High Commissioner in London, or failing him, from the Government of the Commonwealth itself, a report of what has been done in the matter. In point of fact the attitude of the Australian Government is contained (it was suggested) in a bulky volume, which it is anticipated will be supplied to each member of the Committee.

The next question touched upon by the Committee was that of analysis. It may be stated at once that there is no intention on the part of the Committee that analyses should be made of the ingredients of every patent medicine which may come in for inquiry in course of the Committee's investigation, but in cases where discussion arises as to the alleged harmful or deleterious, or, indeed, useless character of the ingredients, an analysis would be at once ordered to bear out, or, on the other hand, reject the testimony being given by the witness under examination. These analyses, it is understood, will be carried out at the Government Laboratory in Clement's Inn, and, being official and impartial analyses, would no doubt be accepted by the other side. On the whole, it appears that the inquiry promises to be of a much more extensive and far-reaching character than has been generally anticipated at St. Stephen's, and it involves many interests, some of an active nature, greater even than was contemplated. The Committee sat for over an hour, an unusually long time for a preliminary meeting.

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PROTEST.

The Owners of Proprietary Articles Section of the London Chamber of Commerce has issued a pamphlet in

regard to this subject, in the course of which the principal objections raised to suggested legislation involving publication of the formulæ of proprietary medicines and foods are set forth, the following being an official epitome:

1. The agitation against proprietary medicines and foods has been mainly propagated by the medical profession, and is largely founded on the desire of the medical profession to extend their monopoly and to require the public to purchase medicines only on a medical prescription.

2. The suggested necessity of protecting the public is illusory. The real object would seem to be to cause the sale of proprietary medicines and foods to be prohibited. The claim that all formulæ should be published would not protect the public, but would enable unscrupulous persons to manufacture similar articles and trade on the expenditure and reputation of the original manufacturers, and thus capture their trade without ensuring to the public the guarantee which is attached to the original article.

3. There is no evidence of special injury to the public by the sale of proprietary medicines and foods. There are more injuries and fatalities due to the use of known drugs prescribed by doctors or sold by all chemists, and there is no object from this point of view of injuring the makers of proprietary articles by requiring publication of formulæ.

4. The publication of the formulæ would, according to decisions of the Courts, deprive the proprietor of the articles of the trade-name now attached to the goods, as, according to such decisions, anyone would be entitled, in making the article according to the original formulæ, if he knew it, to describe it by the trade-name by which it had been known, and upon which name large sums may have been spent in advertising and placing the article before the public. This would in effect involve the confiscation of the proprietors' goodwill.

5. At the present time the public know that when they purchase a well-known proprietary article, such article is always of a uniform quality and efficiency. Manufacturers know that this is necessary to maintain their trade and reputations. If the formulæ are thrown open to the world and a similar article is manufactured by others, there would be varying standards and the qualities of the article would not be guaranteed or maintained, and the public would suffer by obtaining an inferior article, and the proprietor of the original article would suffer by losing his trade.

6. The organisations responsible for the present agitation seek to include the well-known well-established proprietary articles which are household remedies, and which are largely prescribed by members of the medical profession, in the same class as nostrums recommended by so-called herbalists and fraudulent quacks. The existing laws, if put into force, can be effectively used against persons guilty of fraud in this connection.

7. One of the contentions upon which it is claimed that the formulæ should be published is based on an alleged practice in some British Colonies, but in the literature issued in support of this agitation the practice of the British Colonies is inaccurately stated, as in no Colony is the publication of formulæ required, although such publication has been proposed and rejected after inquiry.

8. Proprietary medicines meet a general and genuine want and do an enormous amount of good work cheaply and effectively, and should be encouraged and not restricted when a genuine article which fulfils the warranty is supplied. The existing law provides full provision to meet fraud and deceit, and to require all persons to purchase medicines through doctors would involve a great hardship on the public.

9. The public are protected at the present time where the drug or the proprietary article contains poison even in an infinitesimal degree, as all such preparations have to be labelled with the word "Poison" in large letters.

10. In the majority of cases the publication of formulæ would not instruct the public as to the nature of the ingredients of the medicine, as in most cases these would be intelligible only to the medical man or to the chemist.

11. The publication of formulas of proprietary articles will not restrict the use of medicines or drugs. Such publication would, while unfairly injuring the proprietor, no doubt probably involve considerable additional expense on the purchasing public, and would result in an increase of prescribing by chemists and the increase of itinerant quacks.

Following thirteen pages in which these principles are elaborated is a page devoted to the legal decisions, supplemented by an extract from Mr. Jago's article on "The Law Relating to Chemists' Proprietary Articles" in *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary*, 1907.

A Committee meeting of the Section was held on Tuesday, when preliminary arrangements were made for watching the interests of the members.

ASSOCIATION AFFAIRS.

Guildford Pharmacists' Association.—A meeting was held at the Angel Hotel on April 24, Mr. Inman in the chair. An Organisation Committee was appointed, and two guineas was voted to the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee on Insurance.

Hartlepool Pharmacists' Association.—A well-attended meeting was held at Birk's Café on Wednesday, April 24, when Mr. John Harrison, member of the Pharmaceutical Council, gave an address on the *National Insurance Act* and its relation to pharmacists. A committee was appointed to look after the interests of local pharmacists in the matter of insurance dispensing.

National Union of Assistant Pharmacists.—The report of the Hon. Treasurer (Mr. G. A. H. Shelley) shows a credit balance of 14*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, including 12*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* from subscriptions and a balance from last year of 1*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* The expenditure amounted to 6*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, this including 4*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* for central office expenses and 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* for "The Assistant Pharmacist." A balance of 7*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* is carried forward.

Blackpool and Fylde Pharmacists' Association.—A meeting was held on April 29 at the Palatine Hotel, Blackpool. There were present Mr. D. J. Bailey (President, in the chair), Messrs. Blackhurst, Boothroyd, Carter, Clarke, Greenwood, Keeley, Laurie, Rosenzweig, Sankey, Speight, Turner, Withers, and Huddart. The following local Organisation Committee was elected: Messrs. D. J. Bailey, F. Boothroyd, J. Laurie, J. Sankey, G. Irving Steele (St. Anne's), C. H. Turver (Divisional Secretary), and J. W. Huddart. Mr. Thos. Pickering became a member of the Association, bringing the roll up to forty-one. Mr. Turver is to give a paper on the Metric System.

Society of Chemical Industry.—The annual meeting is to be held in the Rumford Hall of the Chemists' Club, 50 East Forty-first Street, New York City, on September 3. Professor Marston T. Bogert has been nominated to the office of President, and as Vice-Presidents the following have been nominated: Mr. E. Grant Hooper, Professor W. J. Pope, Dr. Maximilian Toch, and Dr. Rudolph Messel. Mr. Thomas Tyrer and Dr. J. Lewkowitzsch have been re-appointed Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Foreign Secretary respectively. The Society's medal has been awarded to Sir William Crookes, O.M., F.R.S., for his conspicuous services to applied chemistry. The offices of the Society will on June 24 be removed to Broadway Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

The Manchester Branch of the Incorporated Society of Pharmacy and Drug-store Proprietors of Great Britain, Ltd., held its monthly meeting at the Mitre Hotel, Manchester, on Wednesday, April 24, Mr. Lewis (President) in the chair. Several new members were introduced. An interesting agenda and subjects preparatory to the annual general meeting were discussed, and candidates were nominated to represent the Manchester branch at the next election of councillors.—A Council-meeting of the Society was held at the Albion Hotel, Leeds, on April 30, Mr. W. Huntrods (President) in the chair. Messrs. J. B. Clarkson (Treasurer), T. Eskriett, G. Childs, A. Kirkman, and W. H. Hutton were also present. The Chairman stated that the annual meeting would not be held for a fortnight after May 1. The Secretary (Mr. N. D. Vine) submitted a draft balance-sheet, which was considered very satisfactory.

Cambridge Pharmaceutical Association.—A meeting was held at Croydon Chambers, Cambridge, on April 26, Mr. E. H. Church (President) in the chair. Others present were Alderman H. F. Cook, J.P., and Messrs. J. Evans, J. M. Palmer, S. J. Parson, A. Parson, G. Beall, S. F. Barker, A. Deck, H. Flanders, E. Saville Peck, M.A., D. Sturton, E. T. Titterton, Hill, Wood, and Mallett (Secretary). Mr. B. S. Campkin introduced a discussion on the *Shops Act*, in which all present took part, and about midnight the following motion was carried: "That this meeting is of opinion that the pharmacists of Cambridge close at one o'clock on Thursdays throughout the year." An amendment to the effect that "we remain as we are, and keep within the Act," was defeated, only the proposer and seconder voting for it. Messrs. A. S. Campkin, J.P., H. F. Cook, J.P., J. Lincolne (Ely), E. H. Church, E. S. Peck, M.A., J. Evans, and T. J. Mallett were appointed on the Local Organisation Committee.

Lancaster Chemists' Association.—The annual meeting was held at the King's Arms Hotel on April 24, Mr. W. Arkle in the chair. There were also present Messrs. Taylor, H. Troughton, A. Bate, R. T. Simpson, A. T. Maxwell, G. E. Whinnicray, F. N. Whitehead (Morecambe), S. Parker (Morecambe), W. Gorst, J. B. Shattock (Secre-

tary). The annual report, submitted by the Secretary, showed that there are twenty-four members, every chemist in the district being on the rolls. Mr. Gorst submitted a Treasurer's statement, which showed a balance after paying expenses. The reports were adopted, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: *President*, Mr. J. Vince; *Vice-President*, Mr. W. Arkle; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. J. B. Shattock; *Treasurer*, Mr. W. Gorst; *Committee*, Mr. R. T. Simpson and Mr. H. Troughton, with the officers. The Shops Act was discussed, and it was felt that the compulsory-closing provisions would not affect Lancaster chemists much, as they have observed a half-holiday on Wednesdays for years.

Wolverhampton Chemists' Association.—A meeting was held on April 24, Mr. Fellows presiding. Messrs. Forster, Hodge, Cullwick, F. W. Thompson, F. J. Gibson, E. E. Hall, L. Thompson, J. H. Coleman, Phillips, Stanway, Salter, Dunn, M. R. Warner, C. Warner, and F. A. Wilcock were also present. The meeting decided to vote for Messrs. Gibson and Cross, and also to recommend their friends to do the same. Mr. Schofield (Boots, Ltd., Queen Street branch) was proposed as a member. Mr. H. E. Cullwick read a paper entitled *The Looker-on*, in which he gave a *résumé* of the retail trade during the last thirty or forty years, describing the start of the Civil Service co-operative movement as a protest against the long-credit system, and also as a protest against credit prices for cash payments. He described the growth of store trading, and also touched upon medical-aid societies and clubs, multiple shops, and various remedies offered to the pharmacist, such as Cupal, Ucal, and Rexall; but his belief was that the chemist's salvation lies within himself and in his personality.

London Chemists' Association.—A splendid meeting was held at the Horns Hotel, Kennington, S.E., on April 25. Mr. J. C. Pentney occupied the chair, and among those present were Messrs. Truman, H. A. Wigginton, E. C. Hutchins, W. E. Mason, E. Parry, F. H. Glew, T. G. W. Sewell, H. Slaton, H. Hollis, C. Shearman, J. Smith, E. Grose, J. W. Green, J. Brown, W. Green, E. Howard, A. Pellew, T. R. Owles, W. R. Snell, C. Breese, A. Ness, J. H. Shacklock, and the Hon. Secretary (Mr. J. Wellesley Douglas). The Chairman gave an address on the *Insurance Act*. He urged members to endeavour to get the dispensing, no matter how unremunerative the work might be. Mr. Wellesley Douglas brought up the "breaking bulk" question, which may be considered, he said, by the Select Committee on Patent Medicines. He urged members to do their best to stop the practice of selling proprietary remedies in small quantities. Messrs. Shearman, Hutchins, Mason, Ness, Snell, Owles, Grose, and Hollis were elected members of the Association. Refreshments were then served. A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the meeting.

Cheltenham and Gloucester Pharmacists' Association.—A meeting was held at the Cheltenham Amateur Photographic Society's Rooms, Bath Road, on April 25, the President (Mr. M. C. Mansbridge) in the chair. There were present also Messrs. F. T. Palmer, J. A. Thomas, W. C. Beetham, H. B. Clark, C. H. James, J. McLanachan, W. Griffiths, J. O. Hough, L. Hopkins, G. Walton, and W. H. Hill (Hon. Secretary). An acknowledgment was received of the receipt of a cheque for 11*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, which the members from Cheltenham, Gloucester, and Tewkesbury subscribed towards the expense of the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee on Insurance. Mr. Waldron Griffiths then gave a lecture on *The Construction of the Microscope*, illustrated by lantern-slides, and gave many useful hints to students of the microscope. He also showed a large number of slides illustrating the evolution of vegetable life from the simplest form of unicellular algae to the most complex structure. A large number of microscope-slides were also exhibited. Mr. Griffiths was heartily thanked for his lecture.

Society of Chemist-Opticians.—The eighth annual report of the Council, which has been issued, shows that there are six fewer adherents than last year, and refers to the lecture delivered by Mr. J. R. Cornish in February on "Subnormal Vision." The Society has arranged with the Scottish Metropolitan Assurance Co. that members can obtain at a reduced rate an insurance against claims for alleged wrong fitting of spectacles. Mr. F. S. Horsey represents the Society on the committee of the Optical Convention. Steps were taken to safeguard the interests of the members in the matter of the National Insurance Act. The resignation from the Council of Mr. Cornish and Mr. Cherry is referred to, and the co-option of Mr. Coles and Mr. Fouracre. The *Financial Statement* appended shows that the income for the year 1911 was 75*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*, and that after deducting expenses, these including printing and official organ 44*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, and clerical assistance 19*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, there remains a balance of 5*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* carried to balance-

sheet. The assets amount to 92l. 3s. 3d., these including cash in hand 56l. 18s. 3d., and deposit account 30l. The annual meeting is to be held at the Holborn Restaurant on May 8, at 7 P.M.

Brighton and Hove Association of Pharmacy.—A meeting was held at the Camera Club, 4A Castle Square, Brighton, on April 25, with Mr. W. H. Gibson, F.C.S., in the chair. In response to a special appeal thirty-six pharmacists attended, including Messrs. F. Adams, C. S. Ashton, F. W. Burgess, E. Beckwith, C. Beckwith, C. A. Blamey, H. Churchill, F. C. Cashmore, A. H. Cupit, R. A. Cripps, F. J. Flatman, Foster, A. Flood, Fowles, F. Guy (Glaisyer & Kemp), H. Gwatkin, A. Hall, Hewitt, A. Hunter, E. Jones, T. P. Jary, J. Miller, J. Padwick, K. Padwick, B. Greening, O. D. Holmes, C. D. Pitt, A. Plowright, J. Plowright, I. Read, Row, G. B. Savage, Councillor C. G. Yates, and Mr. A. J. Franklin (Hon. Secretary). The Shops Act, 1912, was the first item for discussion, the Secretary reporting that, although the majority of members were in favour of closing and (in compliance with the decision of the Committee) an order had been applied for, the local authorities were refraining at present from taking a poll of the town, so that chemists must use their own discretion. Many pharmacists are closing voluntarily on Thursdays, commencing on May 9, at 1 P.M., forty-two out of a possible sixty having signified their intention of doing so. Messrs. Glaisyer & Kemp are observing half-day closing on Saturdays. It was unanimously decided to forward the sum of two guineas as a donation to the funds of the Standing Committee on Insurance. It was decided to support Mr. T. A. White, of Portsmouth, at the Pharmaceutical Council election, and other candidates at the discretion of members.

Festivities.

Selfridge's Dinner.—The annual dinner of the buyers (past and present) of the House of Selfridge was held at the Criterion Restaurant, Piccadilly Circus, W., on Saturday, April 27. The Chairman, Mr. T. Gordon Heighington (head of the drug department), assisted by Mrs. Heighington, presided over an assembly of about a hundred, the invited guests including several representatives of the wholesale drug and sundries trade. The principal toast of the evening was "The House of Selfridge," proposed by Mr. W. J. Parsonage, who alluded to the chief attributes which had helped to make the house a success, among these being "originality in advertising" and the "right merchandise." Mr. Cowper and Mr. Frank Chitham replied. Other toasts included "The Ladies," "The Visitors," and "The Chairman." An excellent musical programme was rendered between the speeches.

The Merry Soapmakers.—The new toilet-soap factory erected as an extension of the East London Soap-works, Bow, by Messrs. Edward Cook & Co., Ltd., was happily inaugurated on April 27, when all the employes were entertained to tea by the directors in the spacious new department. During the evening the Chairman, Mr. Thos. Alex. Cook, announced that the directors had decided to reduce the hours of labour without reducing the rates of pay. In future 90 per cent. of the inside workers (men and boys) would work eight hours per week less, and the remaining 10 per cent. five to seven hours per week less. The girls are working still shorter hours. Mr. Cook then formally introduced Mr. Joseph Barrow, who has recently joined the board of directors. The well-filled programme of entertainment provided included an original song scene, "The Merry Soapmakers," written, composed, and acted by members of the staff.

Bohemian Concert.—The presence of ladies was a pleasing innovation at the fourteenth annual Bohemian concert, held at Anderton's Hotel, London, E.C., on May 1, under the auspices of the Public Pharmacists' and Dispensers' Association. The company numbered over a hundred, of which half belonged to the gentler sex. Mr. R. W. Lindsey, F.C.S. (Chairman of the Association), who presided, was supported by Mr. T. H. W. Idris, J.P., the President. The vice-chair was occupied by the Hon. Secretary (Mr. J. Hassall France). The programme, which was of a high order, was contributed to by Messrs. C. Terry Holloway and Harry Eames (celloists), pharmacists, and Dr. Jas. E. Coulson. The other artists were Misses Nellie Long and R. Jessie King, and Messrs. Percy Clifton, Oliver Orchard, Franklyn Vernon, and Ernest Ulyett, while Mr. Chas. Paragreen accompanied. During the interval "Prosperity to the Association" was proposed by Dr. James, to which the Chairman and the President replied in jovial vein. The duties of M.C. were efficiently carried out by Mr. Frederic Bullen.

At Llandudno.—The third annual meeting and annual dinner of the Llandudno and Colwyn Bay Pharmacists' Association were held at the Empire Hotel, Llandudno, on April 24. Mr. W. A. Roberts (Llandudno) presided over a good attendance, which included Sir Edward Evans, Miss Hornblow, Messrs. Cocker, Gibson, McIntosh, Mercer, Smith, and Winter (Llandudno); Adamson, Hunt, D. Llewelyn Jones, and Lloyd (Colwyn Bay); W. Hughes (Conway); T. Hughes (Bethesda); T. J. Hughes and W. Parry Jones (Penmaenmawr); Idwal Parry (Llanrwst); W. G. Roberts (Llanfairfechan); H. Rogers Jones (Llandudno Junction); Mellings (Deganwy); Boardman (Abergele); Topping (Flint); J. B. Francis (Wrexham); and Brinson (Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.). After dinner, the royal toasts having been honoured, Mr. McIntosh proposed the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society," and Mr. Francis replied. Sir Edward Evans proposed "The Llandudno and Colwyn Bay Pharmacists' Association," and, thanking the Chairman for his good wishes on his proposed visit to the United States, said that he first booked a passage on the *Titanic*, but was prevented from going. He intended sailing from Liverpool on the *Lusitania* on April 27, and had no misgivings about the passage, as he expected more provision would be made for the safety of those on board than in the past. Sir Edward gave an account of his family's long association with Wales, which resulted in the opening of the firm's Liverpool house. He said he had been frequently consulted by the Pharmaceutical Society, and brought his influence to bear when the title of pharmacist was reserved for the qualified chemist. He was greatly surprised when he was invited to become President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference. It gave him great pleasure to be at the Association's dinner, and he wished it every success. It was of the utmost importance that the trade should show its strength, and it is essential to organise. Mr. Adamson replied for the Association. Mr. W. Hughes, proposed the toast of "The Visitors," and Sir Edward Evans and Mr. Francis briefly replied. There was a musical programme during the evening, when Mr. Brinson and Mr. D. Llewelyn Jones sang, Mr. Cocker gave a violin solo, and Mr. Mercer accompanied on the piano. The following officers were elected for the year: *President*, Mr. W. Hughes (Conway); *Vice-President*, Mr. Adamson (Colwyn Bay); *Treasurer*, Mr. W. G. Roberts (Llanfairfechan); and *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. M. W. Lloyd (Colwyn Bay).

Ipswich Chemists' Association.—The third annual dinner was held at the Great White Horse Hotel on April 24. The President (Mr. S. R. Anness) occupied the chair, and among those present were Mr. J. Harcombe Cuff (Pharmaceutical Council), Dr. Francis Ward (Ipswich), Messrs. Pierce (British Drug Houses), Widdowson (Wright, Layman & Umney), Carr and Laws (Sangers), Royle (Ingram & Royle), Welton (Parke, Davis & Co.), Murphy (Arthur Cox & Co.), Armitage (Leo & Co.), Sibley (Burgoyne, Burdidges & Co.), Castle (Yardley & Co.), Greigson (Grimwade, Ridley & Co., Ipswich), Gosling (Stowmarket), Chard, Collins, Edwards, Jackson, E. Matcham, A. Matcham, Oldfield, Symonds, Wiggins (Ipswich), and the Hon. Secretary (Mr. W. H. Stones). The President proposed the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society," and Mr. J. Harcombe Cuff, in reply, said the year just passed had been one of the most exacting that the Council had had to face for many years. The troubles began when Mr. Churchill brought in his Shops Bill, but the interests of the chemists were excellently looked after by Mr. Glyn-Jones, M.P., who was a member of the Standing Committee to which the Bill was referred. The Shops Act was, however, completely swamped in regard to the interests involved by the National Insurance Bill, which followed it, and here again Mr. Glyn-Jones displayed the greatest possible zeal in protecting the interests of the chemists. No body of men had been better served. He hoped that every Association would be represented at the meeting on May 8 at the house of the Pharmaceutical Society to elect the English committee for dealing with the Act. Mr. Ambrose Day proposed "The Ipswich Chemists' Association," which was briefly responded to by Mr. M. Oldfield. Mr. J. C. Wiggins (the Vice-Chairman) submitted "The Health of the Visitors," expressing the opinion that the separation of dispensing from prescribing of medicine would be for the good of the patient, the good of the doctor, and not the least for the good of the chemist. Dr. Francis Ward replied in a racy speech which was much appreciated. A good musical programme was arranged by Mr. Matcham, and it was well carried out.

Cigarette-concert at Brighton.—At Reason's Hall, Brighton, on Saturday, April 27, the directors of Messrs. Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., gave a cigarette-concert to celebrate the opening of their new factory. The room was crowded with employes of the firm, and an excellent programme had been arranged. During the interval Mr. Wigginton, in proposing the toast "The Directors," said

that Mr. Arthur H. Cox and Mr. Edward E. Cox had been through every department of the business. No employé had a duty to perform that either of the directors could not himself undertake if necessary. They always gave a workman a fair chance, and if any had a grievance they could rely upon a hearing. He briefly referred to the great increase in the business, and wished the directors long and continued prosperity. The toast having been heartily honoured, Mr. Arthur H. Cox, in reply, said that it was only the co-operation of every department and careful scrutiny of the heads of the departments that kept together the whole concern. During January, February, and March of this year the firm had put up figures that have never been equalled in its history. They were proceeding on lines of modernity, and, he added, the sale of pills had been larger than ever, and the kind remarks that had been received from pharmacists on "Cox's Showcard System" were most gratifying. Mr. Edward E. Cox also replied, endorsing his brother's remarks. He also said that the success of Cox's Football Club this year was very satisfactory, and there is an excellent opportunity for them to win the Brighton League cup and medals. The excellent programme contained, besides songs, a club display by Miss L. Holder,



instructress of Cox's Girls' Recreation Club. The frontispiece to the programme is reproduced; it shows Mr. Arthur Cox in the chair, with Mr. E. E. Cox on his right and Mr. Wigginton on the left. The rest are departmental heads, we presume; at least they are wholly absorbed in Cox products.

TRADE-MARKS.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications must be stated on Form T.M. No. 7 (obtainable at Money Order Offices for £1) and lodged with Mr. Temple Franks, Comptroller-General, Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned.

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are desired.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," April 10, 1912.)

"EYLEN": for a medicine (3). By Bayer Co., Ltd., 20 Booth Street, Manchester. 338,007.

"HEMOSINOL" and "HOMOSINOL": for medicinal chemicals (3). By A. Hommel & Co., Ltd., 115 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C. 340,446/7.

Picture of woman adjusting "FOOT EAZER": for a curative foot-arch support (11). By the Scholl Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 5 Manchester Avenue, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C. 337,287.

"LAVVO": for perfumed soap (48). By W. L. Foulston & Co., 55 Cumberland Street, Hull. 339,558.

"BILLIKEN": for all goods (48). By C. Thomas & Bros., Ltd., Broad Plain Soap-works, Bristol. 340,653.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," April 17, 1912.)

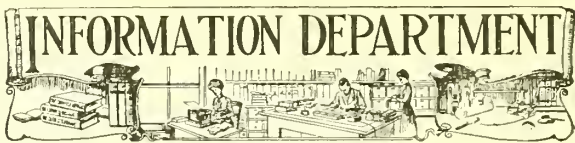
"MEGOSITE": for chemicals (1). By Liverpool Borax Co., Ltd., Borax Street, Liverpool. 340,372.

"KYMOL": for chemicals (2). By Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., Sheffield. 339,071.

"VASENOL": for a medicine (3). By A. Köpp, Thüringer Strasse 1-3, Leipzig Lindenau, Germany. 338,661.

"OKAYLOIDS": for medicines (3). By D. Foulis, 730 Old Kent Road, London, S.E. 339,752.

"DERMOTHERM": for medicated wool (3). By H. D. Hayward, 35 Leicester Square, Walsall. 339,857.



Postal Address:

C. & D. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Telegraphic Address: "CHEMICUS LONDON."

Telephone No.: BANK 852 (two lines).

INFORMATION WANTED.

We would be obliged if any reader would inform us by post-card or telephone who are the makers or agents of the articles mentioned in the following inquiries:

- 161/740. Evenden's linctus.
- 156/23. "Rivierina" perfume.
- 161/74. Dr. Pym's complexion-pills.
- 157/35. Ruff's "Extis" or "Extir."
- 154/64. "Davis" I.R. cover for jars.
- 157/62. "Carbide of Iron": suppliers.
- 154/55. Purse puffs (No. 20,102): supply.
- 152/43 and 156/30. Dr. Beaupre's "Santalols."
- 159/14. Lyon's "Bugler" ointment: supply.
- 162/18. "Ante-Autotox" synthetic mineral-water.
- 154/55. "Saxone": what is it, and who supplies?
- 155/45. Trousseau's Powder (Pulv. Trousseau): supply.
- 159/3. "Three Links" red indiarubber enemas (English made).
- 157/6. "Little Gents" and "Little Ladies" tooth-brushes.
- 158/52. "Spanish Oil," preventive of mosquito and insect bites: what is it?

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

During the past week we have answered inquiries as to the makers or sellers of the following articles. The information will be repeated to other inquirers who send to this Department a stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Aerial medication (Swiss inquiry), 157/38 | Novocain and suprenen tablets, 154/63 |
| Ammonia nitrate, 153/55 | Ozoline, 157/36 |
| Ampoules (empty), 158/64 | "Paragon" bedside table, 154/191 |
| Aq. Zeozoni, 157/38 | "Personal" weighing-machines, 154/19 |
| Arsenic (first-hand suppliers), 154/52 | "Pine-tar Shampoo," 257/8 |
| "Atlas" preservative, 152/39 | Potash salts (for agricultural purposes), 153/550 |
| Beehives and appliances, 153/62 | "Red Cross" Carlsbad powder, 153/25 |
| Best's window-advertising figures, 155/30 | Rhinoculin (Ritsert), 160/40 |
| Bonson's digestive tea, 259/13 | Rio Chemical Co. (London agents), 157/37 |
| Boxwood seltzogene measures, 156/60 | Rolled-gold wire (for spectacles), 149/8 |
| Canadian wholesale druggists, 160/13 | Sandow's bromo-salts, 153/650 |
| Carbolic disinfecting-powder, 150/61 | Santalol, 152/43 |
| Cassell's (Dr.) tablets, 153/42 | "Saxolite," 159/42 |
| Collapsible tubes (makers), 151/56 and 158/1 | Schacht's liq. bismuthi, 153/651 |
| Copper sulphate, 157/29 | Sempules, 154/54 |
| Deafness instruments, 160/39 | Sheppard & Gray's preparations, 160/41 |
| "Eclipse" weighing-machines, 154/190 | Soap-bowls, 157/71 |
| "Electra" veterinary preparations, 159/14 | Tablet machinery, 157/50 |
| Fertilisers, 153/23 | Tarine moth-paper, 157/23 |
| "Filtrate" lubricating oil, 155/51 | "Telmo" toilet specialties, 159/420 |
| Finzell's cane-sugar, 158/43 | Tilia flor., 157/2 |
| Pir-tree oil, 152/25 | Trypsalin, 160/42 |
| Heald's dog-medicines, 153/65 | Tucker's asthma-cure (telephone and telegram inquiry), 155/14 and 153/10 |
| "Hydroxydase," 146/25 | Uricidin (maker and agents), 160/38 |
| "Le Cri" bath-salts, 156/40 | Vaporite, 155/52 |
| Mercolised wax, 158/65 and 159/4 | Wilson's blood-purifying capsules (for dogs), 153/41 |
| Naphthalene, 153/50 | Wooden boxes (for pills), 158/13 |
| North British Rubber Co. (address), 156/67 | |

CYPRIAN COLOCYNTH.—The exports from Cyprus during 1910 amounted to 9 cwt., valued at 36*l.*, against 161 cwt., valued at 390*l.*, in 1909.

OBSERVATIONS & REFLECTIONS.

By Xrayser II.

Dispensing Charges

under the Insurance Act continue to be the topic of the hour, and I have been challenged by a friend to devise a plan of my own. I did so before seeing the letter of "Mortar" in your issue of April 27, and am emboldened by its substantial agreement with his to make it public. Like his, it is based on experience, my experience in dispensing by agreement for doctors, in which I found it work satisfactorily. It is so simple as hardly to need explanation, and I am convinced that the objections I have heard raised against it are more imaginary than real. It consists merely in this—a fixed scale of charges for each class of medicine, pills, powders, mixtures, etc., the prices being proportionate to the number of doses supplied; with a proviso that in any case in which the actual cost is more than three-fourths of the scale-price a sum shall be added sufficient to ensure a profit of 25 per cent. on the transaction. This would mean that no prescription would be dispensed at less than the profit named, which is little enough, but not that

The Average Profit

would be no more than that. The great majority of prescriptions cost very little, the separate ingredients often too little to be calculated, and these cases must be set against those in which the profit would be less. The scale of charges would of course have to be drawn up with reference to the time employed, etc., as well as to cost of ingredients, and I am not prepared to submit one; but I should say that an average of sixpence for each prescription would, with the proviso mentioned, be a safe basis on which one might be framed. The chief advantages of this plan are its simplicity and the fact that it would be a continuance of our immemorial custom of payment per prescription, without too close a reference to cost. The charge made would in fact be rather of the nature of a fee than of a commercial transaction. The pharmacist would have to keep his eyes open for unusually expensive ingredients, just as he now does for excessive doses, but these, as "Mortar" says, would not be likely to occur very frequently. When they did occur a separate account of them would have to be kept, for the satisfaction of the authorities.

Mr. Kirkby

certainly came off best in his correspondence with Mr. C. B. Allen. Not only did he dispose very neatly of the contention that the Secretary ought to have a "breadth of view" not attainable by pharmacists, and therefore, presumably, not possessed by the Council, but his main point, that so important an official should be in complete sympathy with the objects of the society he serves, and share, as a member, the *esprit de corps* which animates it, is unanswerable. Mr. Kirkby, however, appears to overlook one point in Mr. Allen's second letter, which has a pathetic interest and is not without importance. Clearly the Council feels the need of guidance, at least in that "extra-pharmaceutical official business" which forms so large a part of its province; and although the Secretary's *duty* is merely to "give effect to" the Council's decisions, those very decisions may frequently depend upon advice given by him as an act of grace. Only on this supposition can the necessity in a secretary of a more than pharmaceutical "breadth of view" be explained. Probably the general opinion will be that Mr.

Kirkby is right in thinking Mr. Allen's experience of pharmacists unfortunate; personally, judging by the Council's action in the past, I should be inclined to welcome a little more "sympathy" in exchange for some of the "breadth of view" so much desiderated, but I cannot see why the latter is denied to pharmacists as such, however lacking it may be in our representatives. Perhaps the coming election may do something towards supplying it even in them.

Tincture of Digitalis

ought not to be used when it is more than twelve months old. So says Dr. Goodall, and we have heard a very similar statement before. About three years ago the permanence of preparations of digitalis was the subject of a very complete paper read before the American Pharmaceutical Association, when the authors proved that those preparations which are made with weak spirit deteriorate much more rapidly than those made with strong spirit. The general conclusion was, "the greater the percentage of alcohol in the menstruum, the more stable the product." The facts stated by Dr. Goodall are admitted; what is the remedy? If it lay between placing a manufacturing date on digitalis preparations, or in employing a stronger menstruum, I think few chemists would hesitate which to choose. The dating of pharmaceutical products is unquestionably a troublesome business, but, on the other hand, it enables the pharmacist to guarantee the freshness and presumably the activity of his goods, which I hope every conscientious pharmacist wishes to do.

PERSONALITIES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

MR. E. GRIFFITHS, Ph.C., has been elected Vice-Chairman of the Kids Grove (Staffs) Urban District Council.

MR. H. S. HEATH, chemist and druggist, of St. Mary Cray (Kent), has been appointed an overseer of the poor.

MR. H. C. H. OLIVER, chemist and druggist, has been elected Vice-Chairman of the West Malling (Kent) Parish Council.

MR. R. Y. MACKENZIE, chemist and druggist, with his wife and family, left Cleator Moor, Cumberland, last week for Australia.

MR. JAMES BEETHAM WILSON, chemist and druggist, of High Street, has been appointed a member of the Dorking Technical Education Committee.

MR. W. J. U. WOOLCOCK, Ph.C., described as "Secretary to the Standing Pharmaceutical Committee on Insurance," was called to the Bar in London on May 1.

MR. SAMUEL W. FAIRCHILD, of Messrs. Fairchild Bros. & Foster, left New York on Wednesday, April 30, for a short business visit to his firm's branches in Europe.

MR. W. MASKEW, Ph.C., gave an interesting lecture, illustrated with lantern-slides, entitled "Through the Continent with a Camera," in aid of the funds of St. James's Church, Clacton, at the Winter Gardens, Clacton-on-Sea, on April 30.

In our brief obituary notice last week of the death of Mr. Richard Stothert, who died at Great Crosby, near Liverpool, on April 20, we omitted to mention that Mr. Stothert started in business at Bolton, prior to removing to Atherton, between thirty and forty years ago. Mr. Stothert took an active interest in the public affairs of Atherton, and was at one time a member of the local District Council. He leaves a family of four sons and five daughters. The funeral took place at Tonge Cemetery on April 24.

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Finest ARROWROOT	1/ lb.	No. 1 Finest Pure FULLER'S EARTH (Light Colour)	15/cwt.
BICARB. SODA Finest Extra Special	15/cwt.	Finest Pure LIQUORICE JUICE	10 lb.
BORACIC ACID POWDER, Finest	40/cwt.	Finest Compound LIQUORICE POWDER	8 & 1/1b.
No. 1 Finest Pure CRUSHED LINSEED	29/cwt.	PUMICE POWDER Extra Finest Levigated	35/cwt.
No. 2 Pure CRUSHED LINSEED	28/cwt.	No. 1 Finest Light Pure PRECIP. CHALK	25/cwt.
Best Cleaned LINSEED	28/cwt.	Finest Pure STARCH POWDER	22/cwt.
EPSOM SALTS, E.S.S. Purified, Clean, and Dry	11/6 cwt.	Finest Pure TOILET OATMEAL, SPECIAL	32/cwt.
Ditto, Medium Crystals	12/6	Finest Levigated "WHITE EARTH" (Toilet purposes)	18/cwt.
FLOWERS OF SUL- PHUR, Finest English	13/6 cwt.		
Ditto, Foreign	9/6		
FULLER'S EARTH (In Dredgers)	1/12 & 1/22		

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ELEMENTARY DISPENSING PRACTICE. 3/6, by Post 3/9.
DISEASES AND REMEDIES (4th Edition.) 3/-, by Post 3/3.
PRACTICAL METHODS OF URINE ANALYSIS. 2/6, by Post 2/9.
THE CHEMISTS' MEDICAL DICTIONARY. 2/6, by Post 2/8.
GUIDE TO PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS. 2/6, by Post 2/9.
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Editorial Articles.

The Shops Act.

Now that this statute is actually in force, it is recognised not to be so prejudicial to trade generally as some were inclined to suppose. It is noteworthy that chemists as a body have supported movements for compulsory early closing, and on more than one occasion, when the subject has been inquired into by Parliamentary Committees, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST has been instrumental in focussing the opinions of the trade before such Committees. This was first done when the late Mr. A. C. Wootton was editor. In 1886 we took a vote of individual chemists throughout the country in regard to the Shop Hours Regulation Bill, of which Sir John Lubbock was the author, and the papers returned showed that 1,330 were in favour of compulsory closing and 734 against. In 1895, when the Shops Early-closing Bill was introduced by Sir John Lubbock into the House of Commons and was referred to a Select Committee, Mr. Wootton was one of the witnesses, and in his evidence he mentioned the figures resulting from the 1886 vote, adding further figures obtained from a postcard vote, taken in April 1895, of Liverpool, Birmingham, and Brighton chemists. Then, out of 206 Liverpool chemists 106 voted for Sir John Lubbock's Bill, 10 were against it, and 3 were neutral. Of 205 Birmingham chemists 101 voted for the Bill, 11 were against it, and 6 neutral. Of 71 Brighton chemists 36 voted for the Bill, 6 were against it, and 3 were neutral. During Mr. Wootton's examination points were mentioned by Lord Cranborne which are of interest even at the present time, and we venture to quote a passage:

"What is the definition of a shop being open or closed?" Lord Cranborne asked. The witness said it was difficult to define in some cases, though in practice there was a clear understanding of what closing the shop meant. Generally customers would have to ring a bell at the side or front door.

"But when a customer gets in the shop he can buy what he likes, can he not?" "Yes; if the chemist will sell it to him."

Lord Cranborne said he went into a chemist's shop in Edinburgh one Sunday morning and bought some tooth-powder. The shop was supposed to be closed, but he could have bought anything else there. "Would eau-de-Cologne

be regarded as a drug?" The witness said he thought it would come within the meaning of the saving clause. He would regard the tooth-powder as a drug.

"And a tooth-brush—would that be a medical appliance?" "I think it would."

Pressed further on the point, the witness said he thought a chemist would read that clause as allowing him to sell anything in his shop if his business were of the ordinary pharmaceutical character. Of course, a Judge might interpret the clause differently.

In 1901, when a Select Committee of the House of Lords took evidence in regard to the Shops Early-closing Bill (Sir John Lubbock was now Lord Avebury), which became the Act of 1904, the present Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST was called to give evidence, and on that occasion a poll of the trade was taken by sending circular letters to all the Chemists' Associations in the United Kingdom, at that time 58 in number, and 55 were found to be in favour of the Bill, only 3 being against it. This attitude is still retained, and there is no more gratifying outcome of the 1912 Act than the manner in which it has brought chemists in numerous districts throughout the country together in order to secure the weekly half-holiday closing provided by Section 4 of the Act. There has been a remarkable advance in pharmaceutical opinion on the subject, and the alacrity with which chemists in so many districts have applied for early-closing orders is evidence of the advantage of legislation, even of a permissive character, as it really is in the case of those engaged in the business of medicines and medical and surgical appliances. Although the Act does not compel any chemist to close his shop absolutely on a half-holiday or in the evenings, it is generally recognised that the best business policy, in view of the statutory limitations, is to close the shop for a weekly half-holiday, because it is felt that keeping open for the purpose of serving customers, and refusing to supply such customers with articles that are not exempted (as must be done), will be cause of offence, and will do more harm to the business than keeping open does. We notice that chemists in the City of London are getting an order exempting them as regards the sale of any goods which they stock, but we question the validity of the order. This is an example of the difficulties that will not be cleared up until the Act has been working for a few months. We have been flooded with queries in regard to such difficulties, but we feel that in practice most of them will be swept away. The notices to be exhibited in shops are not without doubt. These notices are:

(1) Under Section 1 a form is published by H.M. Stationery Office upon which the occupier of a shop has to specify the day of the week on which each of his shop-assistants is not employed after 1.30 P.M. This is simple enough, but the fact has to be emphasised that *every retail shop in which shop-assistants are engaged must exhibit one of these notices*

(2) The notice required under Section 2 referring to the provisions of the section as regards hours of employment of persons under the age of eighteen, *either in retail or wholesale shops.*

(3) The notice as to the closing on weekly half-holidays of what are called mixed shops, including those devoted to the retailing of medicines and medical and surgical appliances.

If mixed shops, in which category chemists fall, are shut absolutely from 1 P.M. on one day of the week and are not under any circumstances reopened for the serving of customers until next morning, the exhibition of the third notice is not necessary. Chemists are, however, the very people who may be caught in a trap, for they are the most obliging class of shopkeepers, and in cases of urgency attend to customers. No matter how seldom this happens, it will be desirable that chemists should have the notices ready to exhibit inside ~~and~~ outside their

pharmacies. The wording of the notice has been prescribed by the Home Office (for England and Wales), and we have already mentioned that the letters prescribed are so large (2 in. high) that ordinary type of that height kept by printers makes the notice into quite a large poster. We appealed to the Home Secretary in the matter and received the following letter:

Home Office, Whitehall.

April 26, 1912.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 20th inst. on the subject of the notice in the form required to be affixed by No. 5 of the regulations made under the Shops Act, 1912, I am directed by the Secretary of State to say that notices with letters of 2 in. high have been required to be affixed in shops where several trades or businesses were carried on under numerous closing orders made under the Shop-hours Act, 1904, and, as far as he is aware, no objection was raised in regard to their size. The notice printed in letters of the prescribed size which was enclosed with your letter does not appear to him more than sufficiently large for the purpose for which it is intended—namely, to catch the eye of the public.

I am to add that it would be permissible to substitute the words "for the sale of medicines . . ." for the words "for the trade or business of medicines . . ."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

MALCOLM DELEVINGNE.

This concession as to the deletion of certain words prescribed in the regulation has enabled us to get lettering designed which brings the notice on a card measuring 14 in. by 11 in., of which we subjoin a reduced facsimile.

Shops Act, 1912.

THIS SHOP IS CLOSED
FOR TO-DAY EXCEPT
FOR THE SALE OF
MEDICINES & MEDICAL
AND
SURGICAL APPLIANCES

[Copyright. Entered at Stationers' Hall.

On the back of this card we have printed the principal provisions of the statute applying directly to retail pharmacies and other retail shops, embracing the statutory provisions regarding hours of employment and meal-times; hours of employment of young persons; closing of shops on weekly half-holiday; closing orders; and exemptions, with the scheduled meal-times. We suggest that the cards should be put in glazed frames, one being exhibited in the interior of the shop and one on the exterior, as required by the regulations. We observe that some chemists have had notices printed with different wording and in letters much smaller than 2 in. high. Such notices are illegal. The above wording must be used, but not the specially designed letters, as the copyright is registered by us. Any others 2 in. high may be used.

Secret-medicine Inquiry.

VI.

THE appointment of a Select Committee of the House of Commons to inquire into "the sale of patent and proprietary medicines and medical preparations and appliances, and advertisements relating thereto," is the penultimate stage of an agitation the origin of which has been sufficiently indicated in the preceding articles of this series. It now behoves us to consider the probable effect of the inquiry upon the retail drug-trade, apart from the interest which retailers have in buying and selling such medicines; in other words: What effect will the inquiry have upon chemists in the sale of their own medicinal preparations? Instructions to Parliamentary Committees have the merit of saying a great deal in a few words, and in the present case the subject for the Select Committee covers practically everything of a medicinal nature sold by retailers. It is not merely a question of finding out all about stamped popular remedies, or that section of them which may be described as "quack remedies," but the inquiry will embrace remedies which are made and sold by retail chemists themselves, and although these have merely a local reputation and name, they are none the less within the scope of the reference to the Committee. We must impress this very strongly upon our retail readers. When the subject was brought before the British Pharmaceutical Conference last year we warned the members of that body that they were playing with an edged tool, and this warning was heeded to some extent; but we repeat the warning now because one or more pharmacists, who have the ear of the Conference or of the headquarters of the Pharmaceutical Society in London, are supporting the agitators who have stimulated Parliamentary action, and what they will do next one never knows. Anyway, there is real danger in having within influential pharmaceutical circles persons who are playing the game of the medical agitators, whose scheming has no limit except to bar everybody but medical men dealing in remedies unless prescribed by them. We may recall the fact that the Royal College of Physicians passed a resolution the effect of which would be to prevent chemists selling medical preparations to which any ailment-name may be attached, and which would otherwise restrict the freedom of chemists in retailing medicinal preparations. So far as patent and proprietary medicines are concerned, the Committee of the Owners of Proprietary Medicines section of the London Chamber of Commerce are making adequate provision for their own protection, of which evidence is given in the pamphlet issued this week. But what is to be done for the large volume of business and invested interest belonging to retailers? Some measure of defence is necessary, and that may be provided through the Chemists' Defence Association, which, we trust, will be able to nominate representative pharmacists to give evidence in regard to the sale of medicinal preparations if the Committee desire it. The fact that Mr. Glyn-Jones, one of the members of the Committee, was able to establish at law a concession to chemists in regard to the sale of certain remedies, which had lain dormant for a century, is evidence of long-established trade interest which chemists should not allow to be filched from them. It is also important to keep in mind that there are in our ranks some who think they speak for retail chemists, and who may give active support to a policy which would rob chemists of part of what Mr. Glyn-Jones gained for them. We trust also that the Pharmaceutical Societies of Great Britain and Ireland will take care to ensure that they are not used to play the medical game. At the Council-meeting of the former this week a committee was appointed

to prepare evidence. No indication was given as to the nature of the evidence, but as the step was taken upon a report by Mr. Glyn-Jones we presume that it will not be of a partisan nature, and that special attention will be given to protecting the trading interests of pharmacists, as well as the rights which are reserved to them under the Medicine-stamp Acts.

Poor-law Dispensers.

We are glad to note that Poor-law dispensers in the Metropolis are making a decisive attempt to obtain—not a minimum—but a satisfactory maximum salary. The existing maximum of 200*l.* is obviously inadequate, and it should need very little pressure on the Local Government Board to open their eyes to the fact that this section of the Poor-law service is suffering an injustice. The paradox of the position is that while the cost of living in London is notoriously higher than in the provinces, the Metropolitan dispensers should be tied down to a rigid limit, while their *confrères* in the country suffer under no such disability. The root cause of the trouble is the working of the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund established for the purpose of equalising the poor-rates in the Metropolis. As a matter of fact, in many provincial Unions the salary paid to the Union dispenser is considerably higher than 200*l.*; indeed, there is one case where the salary of 260*l.* per annum is paid. While certain sections of the Poor-law service are recognised as offering a fair remuneration for services rendered, it is notorious that both the medical and pharmaceutical branches (the latter especially in the Metropolis) are cut down to absurdly low figures, and we are glad to have some evidence that an attempt is to be made to put matters on a better basis so far as our own craft is concerned. We understand that a memorial is being prepared with a view of its presentation to the President of the Local Government Board, and no doubt Mr. Burns will give the memorial careful and sympathetic consideration.

COLLEGE NOTES.

BATH AND WEST OF ENGLAND COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—The following awards were made as a result of the recent terminal competitive examination: *Silver Medallist*, Mr. C. W. Sowby; *Practical Chemistry*, Messrs. V. Hale, W. Pullen, and C. W. Walwin; *Pharmacy and Latin*, Messrs. C. W. Sowby, W. J. Davis, V. Hale, W. Pullen, J. H. Morgan, and C. W. Walwin; *Theoretical Chemistry and Physics*, Messrs. C. W. Sowby and V. Hale; *Materia*, Messrs. C. W. Sowby, J. H. Morgan, and C. W. Walwin; *Botany*, Messrs. C. W. Sowby, V. Hale, and C. W. Walwin; *Dispensing*, Messrs. C. W. Sowby, V. Hale, W. Pullen, H. Wade, and C. W. Walwin.

FAIRCHILD SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.—The entries for the scholarship (50*l.*) and prizes (four of 5*l.* each) must be sent before June 1 to the Secretary, Mr. A. E. Holden, Albert Chambers, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C., who will supply applicants with the particulars. The examination will be held in July in Belfast, Cardiff, Edinburgh, London, and Manchester.

A NEW RADIOACTIVE REMEDY.—It is reported from Wiesbaden that Dr. Kraus, of Berlin, and Dr. v. Noorden, of Vienna, gave some interesting information at the Medical Congress held there in April regarding the action of the radioactive substance, "Thorium X." The preparation, which is obtained from the Auer Incandescent-light Works, is so strongly radioactive that a very dilute solution produces the strongest photographic effects. It diminishes the blood-corpuscles, reduces the blood-pressure, stimulates assimilation to an extraordinary degree, and is particularly efficacious in cases of leucæmia and anæmia.

The Fairchild Lectures.

I.—Terpenes and their Chemical Relations.

THE first of a series of lectures on "Essential Oils" was delivered in the lecture-theatre of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on April 25. A sum of money had been placed



SIR W. A. TILDEN.

at the disposal of Professor A. W. Crossley by Mr. S. W. Fairchild, of New York and London, and this has been utilised in providing a post-graduate course of lectures. Sir W. A. Tilden delivered the first of the course, entitled "Terpenes and their Chemical Relations." The President (Mr. C. B. Allen) was in the chair, and there was a good audience, among whom were Mr. C. T. Bennett, Professor Crossley, Dr. M. O. Forster, Professor

H. G. Greenish, Mr. E. F. Harrison, Mr. A. E. Holden, Mr. E. M. Holmes, Mr. W. L. Howie, Mr. Peter MacEwan, Mr. F. Naylor, Mr. W. A. H. Naylor, Mr. E. J. Parry, Professor W. H. Perkin, Dr. F. B. Power, Mr. P. A. W. Self, Mr. J. C. Umney, Mr. W. P. Want, and Mr. E. White.

The President, in opening the proceedings, said this was the first of a series of lectures arranged for the advancement of young pharmaceutical chemists. There had, however, been placed no barrier so that others interested in the subject could attend. He reminded the audience that the question of post-graduate lectures had been discussed for a long time, and that this, the first practical result, had been rendered possible by the liberality of Mr. Fairchild, who promised Professor Crossley a donation if he thought these lectures could be carried out. Professor Crossley replied in the affirmative, approached the Council of the Society, and was empowered to do what was necessary to carry out the scheme. He (the President) felt that the success of the scheme was due to Professor Crossley, who had done the bulk of the work, and that without him such a course as the present could not have been arranged. He hoped the lectures would have a practical application, and that when they appear in published form it will be seen that they include matter which has never been published before. He regarded it as a happy coincidence that Sir William Tilden, the first lecturer, was the first Bell scholar.

Sir William, who was received with cheering, thanked the Society for the distinguished honour conferred upon him in asking him to open this course of lectures. It was with mixed emotions that he stood there to lecture for the first time at that table. He could not help recalling the days when fifty years ago he sat on the students' benches and listened to Bentley and Redwood's lectures. It was, however, not a time for indulging in reminiscences or expressing his own feelings. He had undertaken a task which he feared was almost beyond his capacity, and he should never have thought of talking on this subject again had it not been through the representations of his friend Professor Crossley, to whom he (the lecturer) was indebted for help in preparing for the occasion. The collection of samples before them could not have been shown without his assistance, some of the specimens having been prepared

expressly for the lecture. Those who knew his (Sir William's) views on scientific research, and the conditions under which it should be carried out, would not expect him to speak on the practical application of the knowledge that has been stored up in the remarkable bodies which formed the subject of the lectures; but later Mr. Umney will give an account of the chemistry of the essential oils, and will present some of the points where theoretical knowledge has been turned to practical account. He could not resist reminding them of one fact—that the artificial perfumes that have been prepared and have taken largely the place of natural perfumes of plants, and also a great number of synthetic drugs, are unfortunately not manufactured in England. A great deal has been said about the difference in the spirit-duty, but that is not the chief, and certainly not the only, cause of the unfortunate fact referred to. Our manufacturers have largely neglected the study of organic chemistry in the past, but he hoped and trusted they are now convinced of the necessity of the subject, and will turn over a new leaf. He hoped this will not be too late. Continuing, Sir William said that the Pharmaceutical Society is to be congratulated on the idea that lies at the bottom of the lecture scheme. Pharmacists of the future will have to take up new problems needed by the changed physiological conditions. The pharmacist will find it necessary to bring himself *au courant* with the progress of scientific chemistry and its applications to medicine and pharmacy. The subject of the lecture is briefly the story of the development of the chemistry of the terpenes. A good deal is known about the terpenes, and much knowledge has been gained in the last thirty years. He (the lecturer) had played a part, though not an important part, in this development, but it had placed him in the position to tell them of what has happened.

MAINLY HISTORICAL.

Terpene, a hydrocarbon, that is composed of the elements carbon and hydrogen, is widely spread in the vegetable kingdom, and occurs in a large number of the volatile oils that have been investigated. On the one hand terpene is associated with resins or ketones, alcohols, and esters, and in the turpentine series is the most important ingredient, but many essential oils owe their importance to other ingredients. Spirit of turpentine has been known for ages, and its products for a long time. Crystallised terpene ("terpene hydrate") has been known for 200 years, as it often separates when turpentine is left in contact with water. The first actual product of a chemical operation upon a terpene was the action of dry hydrogen chloride on pinene resulting in artificial camphor. This was discovered by Kindt in 1805, before even the nature of hydrochloric acid was known. The next step could only be taken after the combustion methods of organic analysis had been established by Liebig. In 1833 Dumas, then a young man, examined a number of substances by this method, among them turpentine, in which he discovered the proportions of carbon and hydrogen which it contains. Turpentine and lemon oil were found to possess the same composition. Twenty years later Deville and Berthelot examined turpentine, being attracted to it by its peculiar optical activity, most turpentines being either dextro or lævo rotatory. Berthelot among various points examined the action of heat on the rotatory power. The next step was taken in 1872 by Oppenheim, who found that if turpentine oil or essence of lemon is united with bromine, a bromide is formed, which heated with aniline gives up hydrogen bromide, and ordinary cymene is produced. This experiment was shown to the audience. Recapitulating, the lecturer said that in 1873 the main facts established were that turpentine and essence of lemon have their composition expressed by the formula $C_{10}H_{16}$, notwithstanding that two classes were recognised with differing boiling-points, 156° and 176°. Turpentine absorbs hydrochloric-acid gas eagerly, and a product, $C_{10}H_{16}HCl$, is formed exactly like camphor, with which it was supposed to be related. The curious fact is noticeable that if the turpentine is mixed with alcohol or water then the product is not this compound, but $C_{10}H_{16} \cdot 2HCl$, a totally distinct substance, but identical with the compound formed by saturating

essence of lemon with hydrogen chloride. If turpentine is left in contact with water, or alcohol and acids, a large quantity of beautiful crystalline compounds is formed which contain the elements of turpentine with two molecules of water added— $C_{10}H_{16} \cdot 2H_2O$, terpene hydrate. If turpentine is united with hydrogen chloride it should be possible to remove the hydrogen chloride and leave the turpentine, but nothing of the kind happens; for if the hydrochloric acid is taken away there remains a solid camphor-like substance, camphene. It was also shown by Deville that by treating turpentine or lemon oil with sulphuric or other strong acid, the hydrocarbon undergoes change—polymerises—losing its optical activity, and yielding colophene ($C_{10}H_{16}$)_n.

THE LECTURER'S OWN WORK.

In 1874 Sir William began the study of the subject through circumstances arising from an investigation into the composition of aqua regia. He first prepared nitrosyl chloride, and the specimen which he showed to the Chemical Society in 1874 was exhibited to the meeting. He remembered that the late Sir William Perkin thought it a dangerous substance—it was put away in the sink—but it is a very stable body, undergoing no change even when heated to 700° C. Then was studied the action of this body on dilute solutions of hydrocarbons, and a white crystalline compound, pinene nitroschloride, $C_{10}H_{16}NOCl$, resulted. He found the subject a difficult one, but was assisted by his old friend Shenstone, also a Bell scholar, and together they examined the action of nitrosyl chloride on a large number of essential oils. He recalled how they sacrificed two summer holidays for the investigation, and often arrived home smelling of odours which reminded their friends of seed-cake and hair-oil. This was due to the fact that they were studying the action of the new reagent on the hydrocarbons in various essential oils. When these nitroschlorides are heated with alkali the elements of hydrochloric acid are removed, and there remains a nitroso derivative of terpene, $C_{10}H_{15}NO$, the first specimen ever prepared being produced at the meeting. As a result of this work he (the lecturer) was led to group the known terpenes into three classes: (1) turpentine, (2) limonene, and (3) sylvestrene, the last-named being discovered by Atterberg. This classification did not hold the position for long, as other chemists joined in the chase, with the result that by 1877 terpenes were divided into pinene, camphene, limonene, sylvestrene, fenchene, and phellandrene.

LATER WORK.

Referring again to Oppenheim's production of cymene, it was pointed out the important bearing this had in suggesting the constitutions of the terpenes, as also Widman's discovery that the cymene contains iso- and not normal propyl. Oppenheim's view was that the terpenes were derived from camphene by additional hydrogen atoms added at various parts of the ring. The difficulty which was felt was that none of the compounds derived from benzene were known to present the characteristics of the terpenes. This was some years before the researches of Baeyer on the constitution of benzene and phthalic acid. The first clue of the intimate connection between the terpenes and the benzenes was obtained from the observation of Goldschmidt and Zürrer that the substance called nitroso-citrene or nitrohesperidene was identical with carvoxime made directly from the ketone. The oximes were discovered by Meyer in 1882, and the production of the oxime from carvol was shown in constitutional formulæ on the blackboard. The lecturer then developed Wagner's theory of the constitution of terpene from his observation that many unsaturated compounds when submitted to the action of oxidising agents change by the assumption of hydroxyl groups at the points where the double linking is supposed to exist. The first product of the oxidation of common turpentine by air in the presence of sunlight is soberol, and when this is treated with acid it yields pinol. Wagner's theory now generally acceptable to chemists fits in, it was shown, with the facts. In referring to terpineol obtained by the action of dilute acid on terpene hydrate, the lecturer said that although he was

the first to examine this substance chemically, he never thought of its use as a perfume. It is now manufactured in enormous quantities for perfumers' use. The lecturer impressed upon his hearers the necessity of realising how important has been the work of several chemists in establishing the details of the constitutional formulæ referred to. Much is due to Baeyer, who, in his research on the orientation of the terpene compounds, established completely every step in the process, and the work has been crowned by the synthetic production of limonene and terpineol by Professor W. H. Perkin, for whose work Sir William expressed the greatest admiration, his production of terpineol being designated as a triumph of modern synthetic methods. The lecturer then devoted a little time to the peculiarities of the nitroschlorides, in which, these being his own children, he is naturally most interested. He prepared pinene nitroschloride by Baeyer's method, the action of alcoholic nitrite solution and hydrochloric acid on turpentine. This gives a blue solution, but the nitroschloride in the solid state is white. Then, with a passing reference to the large number of terpenes which are obtainable, the lecturer said he hoped he had shown pharmaceutical students that to pass difficult examinations is not the end of all. They should beware of trusting text-books as the final word on any matter.

Pharmaceutical Council Election.

THE SECRETARYSHIP.

The Pharmacists' Election Committee, whose letter in regard to the Secretaryship of the Society, signed by many pharmacists, was printed in the *C. & D.* last week, with Mr. C. B. Allen's reply, are issuing a circular to all voters asking, as a result of the replies from all the Council candidates, votes and influence on behalf of Mr. E. W. C. Battle, Ripon; *Mr. A. S. Campkin, Cambridge; *Mr. F. J. Gibson, Wolverhampton; *Mr. D. Gilmour, Dunfermline; Mr. J. C. Kidd, Manchester; Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant, Leeds; and Mr. T. A. White, Southsea. The Executive Committee (Messrs. F. W. Bates, James Grier, Harry Kemp, William Kirkby, Geo. A. Mallinson, and A. J. Pidd) add that they have been compelled to abandon the idea of giving an epitome of the replies, as they are lengthy, and some of the writers stipulate that if published they must be in full. Messrs. Battle, Kidd, White, and Sargeant have expressed themselves as being thoroughly in agreement with the committee's views, and pledge themselves to endeavour to carry them into practice; the remaining three agree in principle, but do not see their way to pledge themselves to a definite line of action. The remaining candidates are Messrs. *C. B. Allen, London; *W. C. Cross, Shrewsbury; J. B. Francis, Wrexham; *E. T. Neathercoat, Weybridge; and *R. C. Walshaw, Huddersfield. We have put asterisks at the names of those who are members of the Council at present.

PUBLIC DISPENSERSHIPS.

All the candidates for the Council have also received a circular letter issued by the Public Pharmacists and Dispensers Associations, with the following questions to answer:

1. Are you in favour of increased attention being given by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to the work of promoting the interests of public pharmacists who hold appointments in hospitals, the Poor Law, under the London County Council, the Metropolitan Asylums Board, His Majesty's Prison Service, etc., or do you consider that the Council should only concern itself actively with the affairs of pharmacists engaged in retail business?
2. Are you opposed to the permissive Clause B, Section 4, of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, being made operative as regards the registration without examination as pharmaceutical chemists or chemists and druggists of Army compounders and certificated assistants to apothecaries?
3. In public institutions a dispenser may dispense as many as 600 prescriptions daily, many containing potent poison. His work is clearly as important and responsible as that of a retail pharmacist. Are you in favour of dispensing appointments in public institutions being held only by registered men?

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Council-meeting.

THE monthly meeting was held on May 1 at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C. The number of Councillors was nearly complete, Mr. Young, who is away on a health voyage, being the only absentee. The President referred to the death of Professor J. Dixon Mann, Manchester, an honorary member; and of Mr. P. W. Havill, Tiverton, Mr. G. R. Fowler, Forfar, and Mr. D. Stewart, Kirkwall, Divisional Secretaries. Forty-two members were elected and five hundred restored to their former positions in the Society. The Treasurer reported that the finances are in a more satisfactory state, the receipts are more and the expenditure less than at the corresponding period of last year. Grants were made from the Benevolent Fund of 112*l.* 10*s.* to nine applicants. Permission was given for a meeting of English pharmacists to be held at the Society's house on May 8, for the purpose of electing members of the Insurance Committee. Some of the meetings arranged by the Local Associations' Committee have had to be postponed owing to the illness of Mr. Woolcock. The Local Associations' Committee have set the local organisation committees to work to collect data for use in connection with the working of the National Insurance Act. The Council is taking the initiative in calling a meeting of London chemists for the purpose of inviting the British Pharmaceutical Conference to meet in London in 1913. For the Edinburgh meeting this year delegates were appointed, and Mr. Gilmour explained the attractions of Dunfermline. Mr. R. R. Bennett was appointed Examiner for the Jacob Bell and Manchester scholarship examinations. A sub-committee was appointed to prepare evidence to be placed before the Select Committee on Secret Remedies. The first fruits of the reciprocity proposals of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, were shown in the establishment of reciprocal relations between Victoria and Queensland and Great Britain. Mr. S. H. Stroud was awarded the Pereira medal. An invitation was received to participate in the International Congress of Pharmacy to be held at The Hague in 1913. The report of the Executive of the North British Branch was received. The Council finally approved the annual report.

The Councillors present were: Mr. C. B. Allen (President), Mr. W. L. Currie (Vice-President), Mr. W. H. Gibson (Treasurer), and Messrs. F. E. Bilson, A. S. Campkin, W. G. Cross, J. H. Cuff, F. J. Gibson, R. L. Gifford, D. Gilmour, A. Hagon, J. F. Harrington, J. Harrison, E. T. Neathercoat, G. T. W. Newsholme, F. A. Rogers, P. F. Rowsell, C. Symes, R. C. Walshaw, and E. White.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read, the PRESIDENT said that he had received a letter from Mr. Young regretting that he would not be able to be present. Mr. Young has gone on a sea-voyage for the benefit of his health, but hopes to be back in time for the annual meeting.

DEATHS.

The PRESIDENT then announced the death of Professor J. Dixon Mann, Manchester, who was elected an honorary member in 1907. He was, said the President, one of the greatest living authorities on *materia medica*, and his book on forensic medicine and toxicology is well known. Reference was also made to the death of the following Divisional Secretaries: Mr. P. W. Havill, Tiverton; Mr. G. R. Fowler, Forfar; and Mr. D. Stewart, Kirkwall.

ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS.

Forty-two members were elected and five hundred were restored to membership. There were also elected fourteen

student associates. Four chemists had their names restored to the Register of Chemists and Druggists.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The report of the Finance Committee was then presented by the TREASURER. The receipts of the General Fund amounted to 3,005*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, made up as follows: Penalties and costs, 44*l.* 1*s.*; subscriptions, 2,424*l.* 9*s.*; "Journal" and publications, 397*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; registration fees, 84*l.*; restoration fees, 11*l.* . ground rent, 44*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*; making, with the balance remaining from the previous month, the sum of 4,013*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, from which the following payments were recommended: "Journal" and publications, 562*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; stationery, etc., 46*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*; current expenses, 650*l.*; salaries, etc., 364*l.* 17*s.*; school and examinations, 303*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*; law charges, 54*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; house, 355*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*; library, 2*l.*—a total of 2,338*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* The balance on the Benevolent Fund current account was shown as 889*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*, donation account 309*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*, and on the Orphan Fund 93*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*

Moving the adoption of the report, the Treasurer said that the receipts were fairly good, being 422*l.* in excess of what they were in the corresponding period of last year, while the expenditure recommended is 137*l.* less. The balances on the Benevolent Fund accounts are also on the right side. The Bath Pharmaceutical Association had sent a donation of 1*l.* to the Benevolent Fund.

The report was adopted, and resolutions were also passed authorising the payment of the second moiety of the Redwood and Burroughs scholarships.

BENEVOLENT FUND COMMITTEE.

The report of this committee was taken *in camera*, after which the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. F. J. GIBSON, moved its adoption. He mentioned that grants had been made amounting to 112*l.* 10*s.*, this comparing with 139*l.* 10*s.* granted last May. Nine applicants were relieved, and one case was referred to the next meeting.

The report was adopted.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

The report of the Library, Museum, School, and House Committee was next presented by the PRESIDENT. This dealt with routine matters connected with the library and school. An account for 28*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* for house repairs was referred to the Finance Committee. Permission was granted for holding a meeting of English pharmacists in the examination-hall of the Society's house on May 8, for the selection of members of the Standing Committee on Insurance.

Mr. ROWSELL, referring to the Insurance Committee's meeting, said he expected a good attendance. He wondered whether the examination-hall, which holds from 300 to 350 persons, would be big enough, but, he added, it is better to have a small hall well filled than a large hall half filled.

Mr. WHITE explained that the rather large item for house repairs was due to the semi-annual cleaning which has been in progress.

The report was adopted.

LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS' COMMITTEE.

Mr. NEATHERCOAT then presented the report of this committee, to which Mr. Woolcock, Mr. Bilson, Mr. Walshaw, and the Assistant Secretary reported on the meetings they had attended during the month. Mr. Neathercoat outlined the procedure he felt might prove suitable in regard to the work of the Organisation Committees which many local Associations have set up in accordance with the Scheme of Federation. Some 40 per cent. of the Associations of England and Wales have prepared the way for immediate work, and it appeared inexpedient to postpone unduly the utilisation of the interest created. The committee, after consideration, recommended that the local committees be invited to collect and forward for the information of the Council confidential local particulars of: (a) Local possibilities and difficulties as to panels for pharmaceutical service under the National Insurance Act; (b) information as to attitude of the local Medical Organisation in regard to Section 15 of the Act;

(c) lists of unqualified persons engaged in the sale of drugs, patents, or accessories; (d) facilities for dealing with dispensing for local insured persons. As the result of an interview with Mr. E. T. Palmer, Aylesbury, it was agreed to convene a meeting of Buckingham pharmacists at Bloomsbury Square for the purpose of forming a county association. The committee recommends the Council to initiate the arrangements for calling a meeting of representatives of pharmaceutical associations, wholesale houses, and others in the Metropolis for the purpose of forming a local committee to arrange for an invitation to the British Pharmaceutical Conference to visit London in 1913. The invitation is to be given at the Edinburgh meeting by one of the Council's delegates. It was mentioned that several of the meetings arranged for the latter part of April had to be postponed owing to the sudden illness of Mr. Woolcock.

Mr. NEATHERCOAT called special attention to the Southampton meeting, which has resulted in the organisation of an important district, and referred to items in the foregoing report.

Mr. WHITE commended the proposal to take the lead in calling together local Associations to form a local committee of the British Pharmaceutical Conference.

The PRESIDENT said he was mindful of the kindness with which he had been received on a previous occasion at Southampton by the divisional officer, Mr. Harry Wilson. He believed that the Council is again indebted to that officer in doing all he could to make the meeting at Southampton a success.

The report was adopted.

DIVISIONAL SECRETARIES.

The following were elected Divisional Secretaries: Mr. T. Murray Foster for Tiverton, Mr. Malcolm Macfarlane for Forfar, Mr. Hawthorn Stewart for East Renfrew, and Mr. A. A. Porteous for the Orkneys and Shetland.

Mr. ROWSELL referred to the death of Mr. Havill, of Tiverton, and said that Mr. Foster, although not living at Tiverton, will make an excellent officer.

Mr. GILMOUR spoke of the organisation in Scotland, the list of divisional officers being now quite complete.

APPRENTICES REGISTERED.

The REGISTRAR reported that he had registered during the month a number (not stated) of apprentices or students.

DIPLOMAS GRANTED.

Diplomas were ordered to be granted and stamped with the seal of the Society to nineteen pharmaceutical chemists.

The PRESIDENT mentioned that sixteen of these had been students at the Society's School of Pharmacy.

SCHOLARSHIPS' EXAMINER.

Mr. R. R. Bennett was appointed examiner for the competition for the Jacob Bell and Manchester scholarships. Mr. Bennett is, said the PRESIDENT, the junior member of the Board of Examiners, and extremely well adapted for carrying on these examinations.

PARLIAMENTARY AND GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE.

The report of this committee was then read. Mr. ROWSELL reported on the work of the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee on Insurance and on the steps that are being taken to form Insurance Committees for England and Wales. The Parliamentary Secretary also attended and reported on the organisation work which is being done by the Insurance Commissioners. He also drew attention to the appointment of a Select Committee on Secret Remedies, and it was resolved to appoint a sub-committee, consisting of the President, Mr. Harrington, and Mr. Neathercoat, to collect and arrange to give evidence before the committee.

IMPERIAL RECIPROCITY.

The SECRETARY placed before the committee a *résumé* of the observations which had been received by the Colonial Office from the various Colonial pharmaceutical authorities to whom the reciprocity regulations had been submitted. Victoria and Queensland Pharmacy Boards have agreed to accept them without conditions, and it was recommended—

That the Registrar be authorised to accept for registration as chemists and druggists, in accordance with Section 4 (b) of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, and in conformity with the by-law made thereunder, persons who possess the certificate of qualification of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria or of the Pharmacy Board of Queensland, and who comply with the conditions specified in the subjoined regulations.

[The regulations referred to were printed in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, January 6, index folio 18.]

COUNCIL PRIZES.

The report of the Examiners for the Council prizes was received. There were nine candidates, and the following awards were recommended to be made:

Pereira Medal—S. H. Stroud.

Council Silver Medal—H. A. Phillips.

Council Bronze Medal—H. Stout.

The PRESIDENT said it was his pleasant duty to ask the Council to accept the resolution granting reciprocity of pharmaceutical certificates to Victoria and Queensland. He congratulated these States on having so promptly accepted the conditions. He reminded the Council that the conditions were sent to all the Overseas Dependencies, and most interesting communications have been received from most of them. Only two have, however, been able to agree to the conditions, because in other cases there are questions which need further consideration. The Council accepted the adhesion of Victoria and Queensland, and thanked the Colonial Office for the trouble taken in the matter. The question has been before the Council in one form or other for years, and the completion of the duties at last enable the Council to accept reciprocal arrangements with some of the Colonies. Referring to the Council prizes, the President said that Mr. Stroud, the Pereira medallist, is a most distinguished student of the Society's School of Pharmacy and the present holder of the Hewlett scholarship. He congratulated him on his signal victory. Mr. Phillips, who has won the silver medal, is a Bell scholar.

Dr. SYMES said he was pleased that Victoria and Queensland have come into the reciprocity scheme and that they are satisfied with the conditions without modification. He (Dr. Symes) had thought that the Council should have submitted first a scheme for the criticism of other countries, but he was pleased to find that this had turned out to be unnecessary. So far he understood no exception has been taken to the conditions, and he was glad the Council had proceeded with promptness, if not by what he thought was the constitutional and longer method.

The PRESIDENT said the Council had had conversations and consultations with Colonial Presidents before launching the scheme, although he did not think that either of the Presidents of the Victoria and Queensland Pharmacy Boards was consulted. Negotiations are still proceeding with the remaining Colonies, but are incomplete. It would hardly be advisable to pick out comments here and there, or make public anything further. He could, however, report that there is a disposition on the part of several Colonies to do all they can to comply with the conditions.

The resolution given above was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously. Other resolutions embodied the grant of the Council prizes and thanks to the Examiners (Messrs. Boa, Boon, and Bower) for conducting the examination.

THE BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.

The delegates from the Council were appointed for the British Pharmaceutical Conference to be held in July at Edinburgh.

Mr. GILMOUR said that Edinburgh offers many attractions, but as a side issue he might perhaps explain why an excursion is being made to Dunfermline. That town has several attractions of historical importance. For one thing it possesses more illustrious dead than any place outside Westminster Abbey. It is the seat of the linen industry, but it is on the invitation of the Carnegie Trust that the Conference is visiting the town. The Carnegie Trust was founded by Mr. Andrew Carnegie to administer a fund having for its object the advancement of the town. This is particularly devoted to educational matters, and

visitors will see in Dunfermline educational methods, initiated there, which will be found nowhere else. The whole educational scheme has been systematised. Dunfermline is also the third largest parish in Scotland. He added that whether, as a result of the election, he remained a member of Council or not, it would not hinder the warmth of his welcome to his colleagues.

NORTH BRITISH BRANCH EXECUTIVE.

The report of the Executive of the North British Branch was received and ordered to be entered on the minutes.

This report dealt at great length with the steps that were taken in regard to the National Insurance Act from its introduction into the House of Commons on May 4, 1911, to the present time, and also regarding the Shops Act. Other matters referred to were the appointment of examiners, examination statistics, scientific meetings, and organisation. The members in Scotland number 871, an increase of thirty-nine on the previous year.

OTHER MATTERS.

Mr. Harry Martin wrote thanking the Council for giving permission for holding in the lecture-theatre the inaugural meeting of the School of Pharmacy Past Students' Association.

The Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, through the Secretary, Mr. Antcliffe, thanked the Society for the loan of museum specimens which were used to illustrate a lecture given to students.

The Pharmaceutical Society of the Netherlands solicited the support of the Council to the International Congress of Pharmacy which is to be held at The Hague in 1913. This was referred to the Library Committee.

Annual Report.

The Council then went into Committee to consider the annual report, which was finally approved in the following form:

Pursuant to the charter, and conformably to the provisions of the bye-laws, the Council now submits to the members the seventy-first annual report of its proceedings, together with the customary financial statement reported by the auditors. The numerical strength of the Society at the end of December last was 7,371, indicating an increase of seventy-nine on the membership at the corresponding date in 1910, and constituting the highest total of which there is any official record. Whilst this continual annual addition to the Society is not without ground for real satisfaction, it must be conceded that it carries with it a corresponding increase of responsibility on the Council, and necessitates the conception, initiation, and conduct of various protecting movements, which in times of stress make somewhat heavy demands on the financial resources. The auditors' report shows that during the year 1911 more than 1,000£ have been expended in excess of revenue, but it is only right to add that the political occurrences of the year were abnormal, the necessities of pharmacists exceptionally great, and the need for corporate activity never before so imperative.

Examinations.—The number of candidates for the Qualifying examination falls short of the total of the previous year by 135, and of the 892 candidates examined, 436, or 48.87 per cent., were successful. This percentage of passes is considerably higher than the yearly average, and may be taken as evidence of the fact that more general attention is being paid to systematic preparation than was formerly the practice. The standard of the examination has been well maintained, and the larger number of successful candidates is, as the Government visitor to the examinations testifies in his latest report, not due to any relaxation in the stringency of the examination test. Seventy-eight pharmacists took the Major, or Honours, examination, and fifty-three passed—a proportion of successes that has not been previously surpassed, being nearly 68 per cent. Five hundred and five "Apprentices or Students" were registered during the year, and this number is 107 in excess of the figures for 1910. As each registered student is presumably intending to enter for the Qualifying examination in due course, and as each has submitted satisfactory evidence of a sound elementary education, it is not unreasonable to expect that there will be an adequate supply of properly trained pharmacists for all future public needs.

Allied to examinations is the question of the interchange of certificates of qualification between the recognised pharmaceutical authorities within the British Empire. The Council has for many years been favourable to the establishment of reciprocal relations with the Colonial Boards of

Pharmacy and was glad to secure, in Section IV. of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, the requisite power to make bye-laws permitting, under proper safeguards, the equitable interchange of diplomas. In November the Council agreed to such a bye-law, and in January that new bye-law was confirmed at a special general meeting of the members of the Society. The Privy Council gave official sanction to the bye-law on March 6, and it is now possible to proceed with the arrangements for entering into specific agreements with Pharmacy Boards and similar authorities. Draft proposals for such agreements have been printed and, through the courtesy of the Colonial Office, forwarded to every part of our Overseas Dominions. At the present time the Council is being gradually furnished with the observations of the various authorities on the draft proposals, and it is hoped that before the year closes a workable arrangement may be in operation with those places where it is possible to comply with the essential conditions of (a) a Preliminary examination in general education, (b) subsequent course of training in technical subjects, and (c) an examination of the standard of the Society's Minor examination.

Evening Meetings.—The scientific meetings of the Society have been very successfully carried out during the past session, and the Council records with gratification a full programme of useful contributions by recognised pharmaceutical workers, and, throughout, a satisfactory attendance of members, students, and friends. The meetings appear to be much appreciated, not only for their pharmaceutical and technical interest, but also on account of the opportunities they afford for conversation and social intercourse between pharmacists and others engaged in pharmaceutical work. The Council is deeply indebted to those who have assisted during the past session.

School.—The resignation of the Lecturer in Botany (Mr. H. J. Jeffery) necessitated some readjustment in the teaching arrangements. The Council was fortunate enough to be able to secure the services of Dr. Cavers, formerly Demonstrator at Hartley College, Southampton, who was appointed Lecturer in Botany in August.

Thanks to the practical interest of Mr. S. W. Fairchild in the work of the School and with the educational objects of the Society, it has been found possible to inaugurate a series of post-graduate lectures in Advanced Pharmacy in connection with the School. The first lecture of a series of five on "The Properties of Essential Oils" was delivered by Sir W. A. Tilden, F.R.S., on April 25, and the others will be given by Professor W. H. Perkin, F.R.S., and Mr. J. C. Umney, Ph.C., F.C.S. There is every indication that this movement will commend itself to pharmacists desirous of keeping in touch with the progress of knowledge in the higher branches of pharmaceutical science.

Legal.—The number of cases of alleged infringements which the Law Department was called upon to investigate during the year reached 1,244, of which number 241 cases had to be proceeded with in accordance with the provisions of the Pharmacy Acts. In no case coming into court was the Society unsuccessful, but it was found in some instances impossible to serve the summons. There have been no cases appealed, and no cases demanding special comment. The Council, having regard to the fact that in a number of cases it had been found upon analysis that the poison asked for had been omitted from the articles purchased, felt it incumbent to institute proceedings under the Merchandise Marks Act in three cases. In every case conviction was obtained.

The inspection of shops was continued throughout the year, 543 shops being inspected for the first time, and over 1,000 other shops reinspected. Altogether, since the commencement of the 1908 Act, no fewer than 9,000 inspections in England and Wales have been effected. In regard to Scotland, the work has not been completed, but in Edinburgh and Leith over 100 inspections have been made.

Parliamentary.—In a Parliamentary sense the past year has been a year of upheaval and threatened disaster. The introduction of the National Insurance Bill in the House of Commons in May last created a most serious condition of affairs so far as pharmacists were concerned. It had been stated by a responsible Minister of the Crown that, as a matter of public policy, it was determined to separate medical attendance from the supply of drugs and medicines in connection with the administration of medical benefits to insured persons. But the wording of the Bill as introduced, whilst prohibiting medical practitioners undertaking, for an inclusive fee, the provision of medicine for any insured person they might attend, left the duty of dispensing and the supply of medicines open for any trader who felt inclined to bargain with a Friendly Society or a Local Health Committee. In fact, the qualification, services, and claims of pharmacists were wholly unrecognised, and the existence of registered men as a class was seriously jeopardised. In these circumstances the Council felt it

incumbent to organise the most strenuous opposition to that part of the measure relating to the supply of medicines. A Representative Committee embracing every interest in pharmaceutical practice was hastily constituted, and on June 1 this Committee was received by the Chancellor, upon whom was urged the necessity for embodying the following essentials in the Bill:

(a) Dispensing to be performed under the direct supervision of a pharmacist.

(b) Supply of medicines to be only through persons and firms carrying on business in conformity with the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

(c) Bargaining to be with Health Committees, not with Friendly Societies.

(d) Pharmacy to be represented on the various Committees.

(e) Remuneration to be by scale system, not *per capita*m.

(f) Freedom on the part of the insured person to choose his own pharmacist.

As a result of the interview it became perfectly obvious that, however sympathetic the Chancellor might be, the only prospect of securing any of the points submitted was through the support of members of the House of Commons. Measures were accordingly taken to bring in a convincing manner to the notice of M.P.s, through their chemist-constituents, the facts constituting the "Case for the Pharmacist." A mass-meeting of pharmacists was held in the King's Hall, Holborn, on July 6, and at the conclusion of explanatory statements by the President and the Parliamentary Secretary, those present, numbering about one thousand, resolved to press for the acceptance of the suggested amendments presented to the Chancellor on June 1. Following upon strenuous, continuous, and co-ordinated action by local Associations, individual members of the Society, and the Society's official staff, the Parliamentary Secretary, Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, M.P., was early in August successful in persuading the House of Commons in Committee to give effect in the Bill to the claims made on behalf of pharmacists. Throughout the subsequent stages of the Bill persistent efforts were made to destroy the effect of the work done in the name of British pharmacists. The amount and extent of the opposition brought to bear against pharmaceutical interests are not, and cannot be, realised by chemists in business, and it is unlikely that anyone outside the officers actually engaged would be able to form an accurate conception of the difficulty experienced in resisting the many adverse influences put into action. Fortunately the most serious elements of the opposition were eventually overcome, and the medical section of the Insurance Act—Section 15—now enacts that, with certain well-defined exceptions, the dispensing of medicines for insured patients shall be in the hands of persons or firms entitled to carry on the business of a chemist and druggist under the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, as amended by the Act of 1908. In addition, freedom in the choice of pharmacist by insured persons has been secured, as well as elimination of Friendly Societies from control of medical benefits, and arrangement for a scale system of remuneration. The pharmacists of Great Britain have reason to congratulate themselves on the outcome of their struggle for recognition. Since the passing of the Act the Commissioners have appointed two pharmaceutical representatives on the Advisory Committee, which is to tender advice and afford assistance in the drafting of regulations for the administration of the Act, and there is reason to believe that pharmacy will not be unrepresented on the National Advisory Committees or on the local Statutory Insurance Committees, which are to be set up in each county and county borough in the Kingdom. For the purpose of demonstrating the readiness and fitness of pharmacists to carry out the pharmaceutical service under the Act smoothly, efficiently, and economically the Council has been instrumental in calling into existence a Pharmaceutical Standing Committee on Insurance, which includes representatives of every variety of pharmaceutical experience in England, Scotland, and Wales. The President and Vice-President of the Society, together with Messrs. Cuff, Walshaw, Rowsell, F. J. Gibson, and Harrington, have been appointed to represent the Council on the Committee, and will be in a position to keep the Council in touch with the detail work of the Committee.

The Council has also been compelled to adopt energetic steps in connection with the various proposals for the amendment of the Shops Regulation Acts that have been submitted to Parliament during the prolonged Session of 1911. The Parliamentary Secretary was appointed a member of the Standing Committee to which the Government Shops Bill was remitted by the House of Commons, and he effected some notable modifications of its provisions. It was eventually decided to deal only with a compulsory half-holiday each week for shop-assistants and the provision of proper intervals for meals, together with the closing of shops one

half-day a week, and to drop the more contentious questions of Sunday closing, the restriction of hours of shop labour, and the fixing of general closing hours. The curtailed Bill passed through Parliament in December, and the effect of its provisions on pharmacists has been fully explained in the Journal, as well as by the Local Associations Officer during his visits to local Associations. Since its addition to the Statute Book a measure has been passed consolidating, without change, the effective provisions of previous enactments relating to shops, and there is now only one statute—the Shops Act, 1912—to be consulted. It comes into force on May 1, and contains nothing to prevent the free exercise by a qualified chemist of his special function as a dispenser of physicians' prescriptions and the vendor of medicines and medical requisites.

The Council regrets that it has not been found possible to prevent the promulgation of additional regulations under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908. The dangers and possible abuses of the proposed enlargement of the facilities for selling such deadly compounds as arsenical weed-killers and dipping preparations were strongly urged upon the proper authorities, but to no purpose. The criminal uses to which such articles may be put have since been somewhat prominently revealed in certain parts of the country, but the Council is powerless in face of the disinclination of the Privy Council to sanction adequate restrictions on the retail sale of arsenic and nicotine preparations.

Further Parliamentary items that have required the close attention of the Council and officers have been the regulations in regard to the sale of mineral acids and substances coming under Section 5 of the 1908 Act, and the new medical scales for merchant ships, in connection with which Mr. A. J. Phillips ably represented the Council on the Board of Trade Committee.

The Home Office has also set up a Select Committee on Secret Remedies, upon which the Society's Parliamentary Secretary has been appointed a member.

[The Journal, Organisation, the Benevolent Fund, the N.B. Branch, and Obituary also receive paragraphs.]

WESTMINSTER WISDOM.

The Week in Parliament.

CARBON-MONOXIDE POISONING.

The suggestion is being made to the representative of the Home Office in the House of Commons that the forthcoming inquiry into the diseases which it is desirable to schedule under the Workmen's Compensation Act should include carbon-monoxide poisoning. The Home Secretary stated on Thursday that this will not be included.

DOCTORS UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was asked by Mr. Wright in the House of Commons on Monday, April 29, whether he proposed to use any, and what portion, of the six million surplus to increase the money available for the doctors' capitation grant under the Insurance Act; but Mr. Lloyd George replied that he was not prepared at present to add anything to his Budget statement.

THE PARLIAMENTARY STANDARDS.

Sir M. Levy asked the President of the Board of Trade in the House of Commons on Tuesday, April 30, when the standard weights and measures of his department were last examined with the specimens preserved in the House of Commons; whether he will consider the desirability of a further comparison being made; and whether facilities will be given to members of Parliament to witness the ceremony.

BANKRUPTCY LAW REFORM.

A Bill giving effect to some of the recommendations of the Departmental Committee which some sessions ago considered the whole question of the reform of the Bankruptcy Laws has been introduced in the House of Lords by the Earl of Granard. Failure to keep accounts is to be made a criminal offence if a trader has previously been insolvent. Married women engaged in trade are to be made amenable to bankruptcy proceedings on a bankruptcy notice following judgment.

SHOPS REGULATIONS.

In view of the unsatisfactory nature of the reply which he received last week from the Home Secretary, Mr. Glyn-Jones asked the Secretary to the Treasury on Tuesday,

April 30, whether it is part of any contract or arrangement between the Government and Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., or any other private firm, that permission to reprint the memorandum on the law relating to shops, issued by the Home Office, should not be given within any definite period of time; if so, when the Stationery Office will be in a position to allow it to be printed in full by any newspaper or journal that desires to do so; how many copies of the memorandum published at the price of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ by the Stationery Office have been sold; and how many booksellers have hitherto stocked it.—Mr. Masterman replied that there is no contract or agreement of the kind suggested in the question of the hon. member. He had no information as to the number of booksellers who stocked the memorandum but he was informed that 100,000 copies had been sold up to the present time.—Mr. Glyn-Jones asked further whether in view of the fact that this complicated Act came into operation on May 1, he would now invite the trade papers to circulate the memorandum referred to.—Mr. Masterman replied that that was a question which ought to be addressed to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

YORK UNITED GAS CO.'S BILL.

The opposition of the Alkali Manufacturers' Association to the Bill promoted by the York United Gas Co. was considered by Lord Barnard's Select Committee of the House of Lords on Wednesday, May 1. Mr. Fitzgerald, K.C., represented the petitioners, counsel for the promoters being Mr. Honoratus Lloyd, K.C., and Mr. Raikes.

Dr. R. Messel, of Messrs. Chapman (Spencer) & Messel, and Vice-President of the Alkali Manufacturers' Association, stated in evidence that certain of the raw materials required by alkali manufacturers were obtained from gas-works. The alkali manufacturers did not raise any objection at all to a gas company working up its own residuals and selling the product, but they found that some companies had adopted the process of buying up the residual products of other gas companies and working those residual products into chemicals for sale in competition with the alkali manufacturers, and that was what they objected to. The alkali manufacturers said, first, that if the large gas companies followed that policy there would be no raw materials for the alkali manufacturers to buy; and, second, that the gas companies in doing so were entering into direct competition as chemical manufacturers with the ordinary manufacturers in the open market, and were to that extent going beyond Parliament's intention in conferring powers upon the gas companies. There had been some twelve cases this Session in which the Association had asked for a protective clause, some of the Bills being unopposed, and in each case Parliament had assented to the Association's petition. Cross-examined by Mr. Raikes, the witness said he knew nothing at all about the York district, and had no complaint against the York company. All he said was that in the future the York company might do what other gas companies had done. He denied that the policy being pursued by the Alkali Manufacturers' Association in opposing Gas Bills amounted to an effort to keep up prices. The object was to prevent a certain industry from being extinguished.

Mr. Herring, consulting engineer, expressed the opinion that the purchase and working up of another company's residuals was not a legitimate part of the activities of a gas company. He regarded such a policy as risking gas-works' capital in a speculative industry. The practice was only developing, and the only company he had heard mentioned in this connection was the South Metropolitan.

Mr. Raikes: If there is no practice a protective clause is unnecessary.

The Chairman: If there is no practice the clause would do you no harm.

Mr. Fitzgerald, addressing the Committee on the point, argued that when Parliament granted powers for specific purposes it was not intended that the company should utilise those powers to carry on some other business in competition with the ordinary traders. Under the company's existing powers there was no authority to do what was objected to: but in the Bill before the Committee such general words were used as to make it impossible to say what was covered and what was not covered. He

asked the Committee to insert in the Bill the clause added to the South Suburban Gas Bill by Lord Ritchie's Committee: "The company shall not purchase or use in any process of manufacture any materials other than those required in the making and supply of gas by them or the working up of their own residual products, or the maintenance and repair of their gasworks, or the maintenance and repair of gasfittings."

Mr. Raikes contended that the Association had come to Parliament to benefit themselves at the expense of the public, and were asking for special and absolutely uncalled-for legislation. The aim and object of the Association was to establish a monopoly and ruin any competitor who remained outside.

The Committee reserved their decision until Thursday, when they inserted the clause.

TRADE NOTES.

TURTLE CUP (1911), LTD., have been awarded a gold medal, Grand Prix, and diploma for their turtle cup at the Paris Exposition International d'Alimentation et d'Hygiène.

MESSRS. J. G. GAMBLE & Co., 20 Little Britain, London, E.C., have taken up the agency for a new line of toilet-soaps manufactured by Messrs. Gerard Bros., Ltd., of Nottingham. They will make a special display of the soaps in their exhibit at the Chemists' Exhibition next week.

MR. H. E. STEVENSON intimates in this issue that he has resigned his directorship of Messrs. Baiss Brothers & Stevenson, Ltd., and is starting business as a wholesale and export druggist and chemical-merchant, under the trading-name of H. E. Stevenson & Co., at 122 Great Suffolk Street, London, S.E.

"EMPIRE" TIME-RECORDERS are made by Messrs. G. H. Gledhill & Sons, Ltd., of Trinity Works, Halifax, who have purchased the business and patent rights of the Stockall-Brook Time-recorders, Ltd. They will continue manufacturing recorders at their Halifax works, under the style of the Gledhill-Brook Time-recorders.

RAJAR, LTD., Moberley, send out each month to the trade a sheet of notes on photographic matters. In that sent out for May there is a note on non-curling matt post-cards, in which it is recommended to employ as a flattening solution a bath of glycerin $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 30 oz. Rajara paper is also referred to as giving distinctive prints, but not freaks.

STEARNS' HEADACHE-CURE.—Messrs. Thos. Christy & Co., 4-12 Old Swan Lane, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C., announce in this issue that the wholesale price of Stearns' headache-cure has been reduced, and that a six-penny size has been introduced. The article is stamped. A window-display bonus-scheme is also referred to in the advertisement.

AUTOMATIC WEIGHING-MACHINES.—Particulars are given in our advertising pages of the remarkable automatic weighing and packing machines made by Messrs. Southall & Smith, Villa Street Works, Birmingham. A point in regard to these machines which should be borne in mind is that they are not merely powder measurers but actually weighers, being stamped as required by the Weights and Measures Act.

PACKED DEVELOPERS.—A new idea in packed developers is embodied in a sample of "Griffin's Photo Preparations" we have received from Messrs. John J. Griffin & Sons, Ltd., Kingsway, London, W.C. The developer, in this case metol-quinol, is put up in envelopes—a pair, comprising the developer and the accelerator, being packed together in tinfoil and surrounded by a label with directions. Six of these packets are enclosed in a card case, which is fitted with a glove-fastener, thus making a very convenient package, and one which should take the fancy of the photographic public, especially that portion which travels. Specimens of Goldona self-toning paper have also been received.

PATENTS AND SUNDRIES.—The new edition for 1912 of the catalogue of proprietary medicines and druggists:

sundries sold by Messrs. W. Edwards & Son, 157 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., has been issued this week. This, in general outline, follows those of previous years, and is conveniently arranged in sections—(1) British and foreign proprietary medicines; (2) druggists' sundries—distinguished by different-coloured paper. The system has been continued of printing in bold type price-protected articles, the minimum retail prices being affixed. This is an arrangement which many chemists find very convenient for reference. In case a doubt arises as to the price of any protected article, it is only the work of a few moments to settle the difficulty by the aid of this list. Those chemists who do not receive a copy of the list should add a reminder to their next order.

CHEMISTS' EXHIBITION.—The following firms have in last week's number of the *C. & D.* or in this week's intimated by advertisement that they will be exhibiting, and they cordially invite a call from any chemist and druggist who is in the Holland Park Rink next week:

Boulton Macro, Ltd.
W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd.
British Drug Houses, Ltd.
A. H. Cox & Co., Ltd.
W. B. Cartwright, Ltd.
J. Morgan Davis & Sons.
Daisy, Ltd.
Extermine Chemical Co.
Express Developing Co.
Eueryl, Ltd.
Excelsior Printers' Supply Co.
Ford, Shapland & Co.
Flugel & Co.
J. C. Gambles & Co.
W. Gardner & Sons, Ltd.

Elvis & Co., Ltd.
P. Josephs & Sons
R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd.
Lescot Perfumery Co.
W. T. Owbridge, Ltd.
Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd.
Prichard & Constance (Wholesale), Ltd.
Semreh Bottle Caps.
Sanitas Co., Ltd.
Sangers.
Ucal.
Wait and See Proprietary.
Wigglesworth & Co.
V. Wood.

POISONING FATALITIES.

TWELVE deaths from poisoning have been chronicled this week. Four of these were caused by misadventure, and in another case a charge of murder has been preferred.

Ammonia.—At a Bradford inquest a verdict of wilful murder was returned against Hannah Allan (39), who administered poison to two of her children, a son named Timothy, aged eight weeks, dying therefrom. The woman has since been committed for trial at the Leeds Assizes.

Barium Chloride.—At the inquest held on George Andrew Allars (42), general labourer, West Ham, it was stated that deceased had taken what he thought was some Glauber's salts which he had obtained at the works of his employers, Messrs. Pinchin & Johnson, Silvertown. Mr. Harold Jordan, works chemist, said it was quite unknown to him that the Glauber's salts were taken by the men. All the stuff in the factory was there solely for the purpose of colour-making. Of the two samples produced one was Glauber's salts and the other barium chloride. The latter was a poison. Deceased worked in quite a different department—separated by a road from the colour department. The jury brought in a verdict of "Accidental death," and added that they were of opinion that greater care should be taken by Messrs. Pinchin & Johnson to have the barrels containing poisonous materials labelled "Poison," and that poisons be kept in a separate place with someone in charge. The managing director of the firm expressed his regret at the occurrence, but pointed out that as all the materials used were more or less poisonous there would be no object in labelling the casks. Besides they were not a food factory, and nothing there was supposed to be taken either medically or otherwise.

Carbolic Acid caused the accidental death of the five-year-old daughter of a Sunderland labourer named Henry Usher. The infant drank the poison from a bottle found by some children while rummaging at the back of an empty house.—At the inquest on Joseph Thomas Haynes (50), electrical wireman, Bermondsey, the jury found that death was due to carbolic-acid poisoning.—At Newport (Mon.), during the inquest on a girl named Emma Eliza Heaven, who killed herself by taking this poison purchased from Mr. Benson Harries, chemist, 84 Commercial Road, Newport, who gave evidence, the Coroner remarked that Mr. Harries did all that he was called upon to do.—Blanche Sweeney (44), Somers Town, and Charles John Sprague (51), Camden Town, used this poison for suicidal purposes.

Other deaths have been caused by laudanum, morphine, potassium cyanide (2), and spirit of salt.

TRADE REPORT.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at the prices quoted here.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., May 2.

A PART from the continued activity in the heavy chemical markets, where makers are working off arrears of accumulations, business is on a much reduced scale this week, and a quieter feeling is evident. A fair number of price alterations are recorded, including a further advance in quinine from second-hands. Acetic acid is firmer and likely to advance owing to the German makers having withdrawn offers. Cream of tartar is scarce and 1s. dearer; tartaric acid is also firmer and in good demand. Quicksilver is lower, but mercurials are unaltered. Other changes include a further advance in clove oil and balsam tolu. Hull castor oil and soy are firmer. German potato-spirit continues to advance. Turpentine is strong. On the easier side are cod-liver oil, lemon and bergamot oils, copper sulphate, shellac (auction), tragacanth, and morphine, the latter having been reduced 6d. per oz.; quotations for iodine preparations still remain suspended. The principal changes of the week are as follows:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Alcohol (German)	Acetic acid	Ammonia sulphate	Capsicum
Aloes (Cape)	Balsam tolu	Bergamot oil	Cassia lignea
Aloin (Hull)	Castor oil	Cod-liver oil	Coca leaves
Cardamoms	Cream of tartar	(Norw.)	Menthol (e.i.f.)
Clove oil	Gamboge	Copper sulphate	Morphine
Quinine (sec. hands)	Peppermint oil (H.G.H.)	Ergot	Quicksilver
Soda nitrate	Soy	Iron sulphate	Rosin
Turpentine	Tartaric acid	Lemon oil	
Wax, Bees' (Jam.)		Petroleum Shellac (auction)	
		Tragacanth	
		Wood oil	

London Markets.

ACETIC ACID.—The London agent of the Convention of German makers has received a telegram instructing him to withdraw all offers owing to the very firm market for acetate of lime. Consequently prices are firmer all round. In second-hands 35% per ton ex-wharf is quoted for glacial.

ALCOHOL.—The German Spirit Central have advanced their price for prima spirit by a further 6 m. to 75.50 m., and industrial spirit by 3 pfg. per litre. It may be of interest to record the development in prices since the opening of the present season: August 15, 1911, from 52.90 m. to 58.50 m.; January 18, 1912, from 58.50 m. to 61.50 m.; March 19, 1912, from 61.50 m. to 69.50 m.; April 20, 1912, from 69.50 m. to 75.50 m. The above prices show an advance of 22.60 m., equal to 42.7 per cent.

ALOIN of British make is rather dearer at about 3s. 3d. per lb.

ANISEED.—Russian is quoted 27s., and Spanish 35s. per cwt.

ASA-FETIDA.—The *Crosswell* has brought 99 cases from Lingah, which will be offered at the auctions a fortnight hence, when about 250 packages will be brought forward.

BALSAM TOLU is dearer, 2s. 9d. per lb. having been paid for several cases of square tins on the spot, and there is still a little available at this figure.

BERGAMOT OIL.—Lower prices have been cabled this week, including 28s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. for 38 per cent. esters.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—English refined in bells is still quoted on the basis of 1s. 11d. per lb. in 5-cwt. lots.

CANARY-SEED is steady at 48s. 6d. per quarter for ordinary and 51s. to 52s. 6d. for good quality.

CARAWAY-SEED is firm at 28s. to 29s. per cwt. for fair to good Dutch.

CASTOR OIL.—Firm for Hull make of first-pressing, which is quoted at 29l. 10s. per ton for prompt to December delivery in barrels, delivered free on wharf London. Pharmaceutical quality is 50s. per ton extra. Belgian is quoted 29l. for first-pressing for prompt and forward in barrels ex-wharf London. In Liverpool good seconds Calcutta is quoted 3½d. per lb.

CHAMOMILES are very firm; on the spot a few bales of No. 1 flowers were offered at 125s., and another holder asks 130s. These prices are much below those asked in Belgium.

CINCHONA.—The shipments from Java to Europe during April were 873,000 Amst. lb., against 1,037,000 Amst. lb. last year, 1,578,000 Amst. lb. in 1910, and 1,279,000 Amst. lb. in 1909. During the first four months of the year the shipments were 3,245,000 Amst. lb., against 4,897,000 Amst. lb. last year, 5,027,000 Amst. lb. in 1910, and 4,206,000 Amst. lb. in 1909. In the drug-auction 5 bales *Succirubra* chips sold at 2½d.

CITRIC ACID is firm at 1s. 4d. for either English or foreign.

CLOVE OIL.—The English distillers have advanced their price by a further 2d. per lb., and now quote from 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d. per lb., the lower price being for 12 W. qts.

COD-LIVER OIL.—More demand is reported for forward shipment, and a very good business has been done in finest new non-congealing oil at 60s. per barrel c.i.f., but a trifle less than this is now quoted, 59s. being mentioned as a likely acceptable figure.

According to cable advices from Norway, the catch and output of cod-liver oil up to April 27 was as follows:

	Catch of Cod	Livers for Raw Oils (hect.)	Yield of c.l.o. (hect.)
Finmarken, 1912 ...	8,752,000	6,241	6,112
" 1911 ...	3,426,000	905	2,423
Whole Country, 1912 ...	70,800,000	13,659	52,924
" " 1911 ...	37,900,000	5,879	26,012

Our Bergen correspondent writes on April 29 that the Finmarken fishing gave splendid results during the past week, and the total output of all the Norwegian cod-fisheries is now as follows:

	1909	1910	1911	1912
Catch of cod (millions) ...	45.7	39.2	37.9	71.2
Yield of c.l.o. (hect.) ...	44.120	31,045	26,012	53,125
Livers for "raw" oils (hect.) ...	19,546	12,869	5,879	13,661

In Finmarken comparatively large quantities of liver are being reserved for the "raw" oils. The market continues weak, and the last quotation of 60s. per barrel for finest non-congealing is nominal, although there are few sales at a lower price reported as yet.

COLOCYNTH.—The sales include 25 cases pulp at from 5½d. to 6½d. per lb. for mostly common brown quality; as stated last week, pale pulp is very scarce.

COPPER SULPHATE is from 5s. to 10s. per ton cheaper, ordinary Liverpool brands offering at 24l. to 24l. 5s. for prompt delivery and 24l. for June.

CORIANDER-SEED.—A good business has been done at 14s. per cwt. for Morocco, and 14s. 6d. is now asked.

CREAM OF TARTAR is scarce and dearer on the spot to the extent of 1s. per cwt., the current quotations being 84s. for 98 per cent. and 82s. for 95 per cent. powder.

CUMIN-SEED is firm at 24s. to 25s. 6d. per cwt. for ordinary to good Morocco, with a fair trade doing.

FENNEL-SEED is quoted 22s. 6d. per cwt. for East Indian, and 27s. for good clean Turkish. The business in Levant seed includes a lot of 125 bags fair clean at 24s. per cwt. gross for net; the value of foul Persian is about 21s.

FENUGREEK-SEED is steady at 10s. per cwt. for Morocco.

GALBANUM.—An entry of 28 packages from the Persian Gulf per *Cresswell* appears in the Customs import bill; probably ammoniacum is intended.

GENTIAN remains steady, whole root offering at 27s. 6d. and cut at 34s. per cwt. on the spot.

GUM ACACIA.—Soudan sorts are tending dearer, the usual half-hard offering at 42s. to 42s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. terms.

IODIDES.—The market quotations for iodine preparations still remain suspended, the Combination not having yet fixed a price for iodine. The exports of *potassium iodide* from Japan during February amounted to 7,609 kin; during the two months (January-February) the exports were 10,208 kin, against 7,483 kin in 1911 and 12,133 kin in 1910. Of *crude iodine* the exports in February were 1,548 kin, and for the two months they were 4,182 kin, against 4,678 kin in 1911 and 1,481 kin in 1910. [Kin = 1.3 lb.]

IRON SULPHATE is quoted 42s. 6d. to 45s. per ton.

LEMON OIL.—Several dealers report that the demand from the mineral-water trade is good, and that very fair deliveries ex contract are taking place; on the spot small supplies only are available, and business in good brands has been done at 6s. 4d. per lb. For shipment, prices are lower in several quarters, and 6s. 2d. c.i.f. is quoted for a good brand; primary markets are quiet, and it is stated that a very fair quantity of lemon oil will be available owing to the lack of demand for lemons in boxes.

The U.S. Consul at Catania, Sicily, has been investigating the Sicilian essential-oils industry, and finds that the present conditions do not warrant the high price of lemon oil, which he attributes to local speculation and market manipulation. The advent of the Camera Agrumaria created an ever-ready source of revenue for the production of citrate of lime (the output of which goes hand-in-hand with the production of oil) by enabling the grower to realise, in cash, on the market value of his output immediately upon delivery to the chamber's warehouses. This places the manufacturer in a position to enter the better into any desired market manipulation of lemon oil. . . . While there are apparently five or six well-defined phases of the industry (growing the lemons, manufacturing by-products, jobbing and exporting such by-products, preparing and exporting fresh fruit and peels in brine), the business is not organised along definite lines. A grower, for instance, may be only a grower or he may be engaged in one or all of the other lines; a manufacturer of by-products may also be an exporter of fresh fruits, etc. This condition naturally creates a diversity of bases of costs, and thus precludes the possibility of any general, definite ratio between cost and selling price. When there are added to this the facts that the underlying basic unit of value—the cost of producing a crop of lemons—is always an unknown quantity, that the business in none of its producing phases proceeds along generally recognised scientific economic lines, that contracts for future delivery must always be of a highly speculative nature, it will readily be understood how difficult it is sometimes to arrive at even an acceptable, plausible explanation of abnormal prices and trade conditions.

A Palermo advice dated April 27 reports business as being generally inactive and prices easier. This absence of demand has led to a few holders accepting slight reductions for small orders. The tendency continues quiet, and further weakness may show itself if consumers abroad continue to hold off as they are now doing. On the other hand, some holders do not believe in the present weakness, and when the opportunity comes they will again endeavour to advance their prices. For shipment, 6s. 1½d. per lb. c.i.f. is quoted for guaranteed genuine.

LINSEED is firm at 68s. to 72s. 6d. per quarter for good to fine quality.

MENTHOL is firm on the spot, with sales of case-lots at 22s. 6d. per lb. for Kobayashi; to arrive the sales include Kobayashi for April-May shipment at 21s. c.i.f.

The exports from Japan during February 1912 amounted to 18,969 kin. During the two months (January-February) the exports were 35,451 kin, against 41,748 kin in 1911 and 23,041 kin in 1910. Of *peppermint oil* the exports from Japan were 28,610 kin in February, and for the two months they were 50,734 kin, against 57,344 kin in 1911 and 37,944 kin in 1910.

MILK-SUGAR.—The arrivals this week from the Continent include 200 cases. Although 62s. 6d. per cwt. is still quoted as the price for best powdered, it is believed that prices have now reached their lowest.

MORPHINE.—The May prices-current of makers show a reduction of 6*d.* per oz. in quotations, hydrochloride powder being 12*s.* 5*d.* and crystals 12*s.* 5*d.* per oz., these prices being nominal. Second-hands offer at 12*s.*

OILS (FIXED).—*Linsced* has moved up to 39*s.* 6*d.* to 39*s.* 9*d.* in pipes, and 39*s.* 9*d.* to 40*s.* 3*d.* in barrels, while the May-August price is 37*s.* 3*d.* The price naked in Hull is now 38*s.* 6*d.* *Cottonseed* has been quiet but firm, edible p.s.y. being worth 31*s.* 6*d.*, ordinary pale 28*s.* 3*d.*, and crude 26*s.* on the spot. *Rape* oil is quiet at 32*s.* for ordinary brown crude and 33*s.* 6*d.* for refined in casks. *Colza* oil is quoted at from 34*s.* to 34*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. c.i.f. for Stettin. *Fish* oils are quiet at from 29*s.* to 32*s.* 6*d.* for *sperm*, 20*s.* to 26*s.* for *whale*, and 24*s.* to 27*s.* for *seal* oils. *Coconut* is steady at 46*s.* for Cochin and 41*s.* for Ceylon on the spot. *Soya* in barrels on the spot is 28*s.* 6*d.* *Petroleum* is easier, ordinary refined American offering at 8½*d.*, water-white at 9½*d.*; Russian at 8½*d.* to 8¾*d.* spot.

ORIUM.—The market remains in the same inanimate condition, buyers purchasing merely retail lots pending the new crop. The quotation for Turkey druggists' on the spot is nominal at about 21*s.* per lb. The *Cresswell*, from Persian Gulf ports, has brought consignments aggregating 86 cases. In the drug-auction a case of damaged Persian (10.83 morphine) sold for account of whom it may concern at 14*s.* per lb.

Writing on April 19, a Smyrna correspondent states that all through the week rumours have been circulating respecting adverse weather conditions, which naturally caused a stronger feeling to set in and resulting in some local speculative dealing. About twelve cases of new Karahissar t.q., beginning at 17*s.* 6*d.* and ending at 19*s.* 6*d.* per lb. f.o.b., changed hands, but as there are several buyers still on the market we expect soon to see a further advance. Should the reports of a predicted deficit on this year's output prove correct, we are certain to see again last autumn's figures. The arrivals in Smyrna amount to 1,164 cases, against 4,478 at same date last year.

ORANGE OIL.—A Palermo advice dated April 27 reports business as slack and the previous figures are slightly reduced. For shipment sweet is quoted at 2*s.* 2*d.* and bitter at 8*s.* 4*d.* to 8*s.* 4½*d.* per lb. c.i.f. London.

PEPPERMINT OIL.—All the cheaper lots of American H.G.H. have been cleared, and spot supplies are now in small compass; 15*s.* has been paid on the spot, and there appears to be only one seller at this figure.

QUICKSILVER.—On Friday last the Baron's quotation was suddenly dropped from 8*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 8*l.*, and on Monday it was advanced to 8*l.* 5*s.*, at which it closes to-day. Second-hands quote 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

QUININE.—A further advance has taken place in the second-hand market, but with a disposition to wait the outcome of the bark-sale at Amsterdam to-day, business has been on restricted lines. The shipments of bark from Java for the whole of April (875,000 Amst. lb.) were rather larger than had been anticipated; they leave a deficiency for the four months as compared with 1911 of 1,652,000 Amst. lb. Altogether sales and resales are estimated at from 80,000 oz. to 100,000 oz., including old B. and S. and (or) Brunswick on spot at 8¾*d.* and December at 9*d.*; also Amsterdam at 8½*d.* to 8¾*d.* and Java at 8½*d.* to 8¾*d.*, and November delivery of the latter at 8¾*d.* To-day 9*d.* has been paid for Amsterdam on the spot, and 8¾*d.* for Java. Bark advanced over 30 per cent. at Amsterdam to-day.

At the auction of the Amsterdam Quinine Works held on April 26, 1,417½ kilos. (50,000 oz.) were sold at an average of fl.13.71 per kilo., against fl.12.64 per kilo. at the previous auction. The next auction will be held on May 10, when a similar quantity will be offered.

ROSIN has declined 3*d.* per cwt., common strained offering at 16*s.* 6*d.* ex-wharf, and at 15*s.* 9*d.* for June-August ex-ship conditions.

SAFFRON is firm in Spain, and on the spot finest Valencia is worth 42*s.* per lb. net.

SANDALWOOD OIL is very steady, genuine English-drawn oil offering at 10*s.* 6*d.* per lb. net.

SHELLAC.—At auction second orange was about 1*s.* easier for TN, and Button being scarce sold steadily. About 200 cases TN orange sold without reserve, including fair small slightly matted to free at 61*s.* to 62*s.* 6*d.*, ordinary

small dark livery at 58*s.* to 59*s.* Of Button 48 cases sold, including fair seconds at 67*s.* to 68*s.*, good thirds 58*s.* to 59*s.*, pale weak chips at 68*s.* to 70*s.*, and dark 58*s.* to 62*s.* Privately the market is steady, fair TN orange offering on the spot at 63*s.*, and for arrival May-June shipment has been sold at 63*s.* c.i.f., and AC Garnet at 61*s.* c.i.f. for October-December shipment. Futures are steady, the sales including May delivery at 63*s.*, October at 66*s.* 6*d.*, and December at 67*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

SODA NITRATE has advanced to 11*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* per ton for ordinary and to 11*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* for refined.

SOY.—Higher prices are asked for shipment from China, and spot holders are asking 1*s.* 5*d.* per gal. for "Wochan" brand, and outside brands slightly less.

TARTARIC ACID has been in brisk request for prompt delivery, but there is a temporary scarcity on the spot, and orders have remained unexecuted owing to this fact; foreign is quoted 1*s.* 0½*d.* to 1*s.* 0¾*d.* The English makers also report that they are behindhand with deliveries. 1*s.* 0½*d.* to 1*s.* 0¾*d.* is quoted.

THYMOL.—The makers ask from 5*s.* 3*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* per lb., and in second-hands there are sellers at 5*s.*

TURPENTINE shows the substantial advance of 2*s.* 3*d.* per cwt. on the week, American closing at 37*s.* to 37*s.* 9*d.* and 37*s.* 3*d.* for June delivery.

VANILLA.—At auction 275 tins were offered and 220 tins sold at generally previous auction rates

WAX, VEGETABLE.—The sales include 50 cases for May-June shipment at 43*s.* c.i.f., being steady.

London Drug-auctions.

At the auction of drugs first-hand lots only were offered, a fair quantity of which sold. Cape aloes, being scarce, realised an advance of fully 1*s.* per cwt., but Curaçao and Socotrine were neglected. Buchu was flat, but firmly held. Sumatra benzoin sold steadily, in spite of fair arrivals. Cardamoms met with a good demand at an advance of 3*d.* to 4*d.* Coca-leaves were again cheaper. Gamboge is tending firmer, owing to scarcity. Jamaica and other descriptions of honey were well competed for, and sold at slightly irregular to easier rates for the darker qualities. Ipecacuanha remains very firm, with small stocks. Lime-juice also sold at very firm prices. Rhubarb is quiet, and for grey Jamaica sarsaparilla firm rates were paid, likewise native and Lima descriptions. Tinnevely senna was practically all bought in. Beeswax was quiet generally, an advance of 5*s.* being obtained in the case of Jamaica, which is scarce. The offerings were limited in choice. The following table shows the quantity of goods offered and sold:

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Aconite (Jap.)	10	...	Ipecacuanha—		
Aloes—			Cartagena	5	...
Cape	27	...	Matto Grosso	6	...
Curaçao (boxes)	29	...	Minas	6	...
Socotrine (kegs)	20	...	Lemongrass oil	1	...
Anise, star	10	...	Lime-juice	23	...
Benzoin (Sumatra)	137	...	Mangrove-bark	271	...
Buchu	11	...	Myrrh	58	...
Catumba	120	...	Nux vomica	63	...
Camabis indica	12	...	Orange-peel	26	...
Cardamoms & seed	179	...	Opium (cases)	1	...
Cassia oil	5	...	Papain	10	...
Castorum	1	...	Rhubarb (China)	50	...
Cinnamon-leaf oil	4	...	Rose oil (pots)	4	...
Cinchona	5	...	Sarsaparilla—		
Coca-leaves	46	...	Grey Jam	24	...
Cococynth apple	20	...	Lima Jam	4	...
Copaiba	19	...	Native Jam	10	...
Cowhage	2	...	Senna and pods—		
Cuttlefish-bone	80	...	Alexandrian	33	...
Dragon's-blood	2	...	Tinnevely	116	...
Ergot	5	...	Strophanthus	19	...
Eucalyptus oil	36	...	Tamarinds—		
Fennel-seed	7	...	E. I.	33	...
Gamboge	7	...	Tonka-beans	3	...
Gingergrass oil			Tragacanth	4	...
(pots)	4	...	Wax (bees)—		
Gurjun balsam	50	...	Abyssinian	55	...
Honey—			China	20	...
Haiti	235	...	East African	18	...
Jamaica	126	...	East Indian	49	...
St. Lucia	11	...	Jamaica	7	...
Jalap	2	...	Madagascar	122	...
Kino	10	...	Mozambique	11	...
Kola	1	...	Spanish	10	...

* Sold privately.

ACONITE.—Ten bags fair Japanese were held at 35s., which price has been paid privately.

ALOE (CAPE) sold at an advance of about 1s. per cwt. compared with the previous sale, 27 cases Mossel Bay (on 20 per cent. tares) selling at 39s. 6d. for fair hard firsts, 39s. for good seconds, 38s. for very drossy, 35s. to 36s. for fair seconds; ordinary dull and softish went at 34s. 6d., and soft ullaged 33s. per cwt.; 25 kegs Socotrine were bought in, 62s. 6d. to 65s. being wanted for fair but soft. Of new crop Curaçao 25 boxes were bought in at a nominal figure for mostly fair dullish liver.

BENZOIN.—Although fair arrivals are taking place steady prices were paid for Sumatra, including 16 cases of middling seconds with false packed ends at 6l. 10s., and 17 cases good thirds at 5l. 15s. per cwt.

BUCHU.—Quiet, but firmly held. Good green round slightly stalky leaves were held at 4s. 9d., good green ovals slightly stalky at 1s. 8d., and very stalky ditto at 1s. 6d. per lb. The usual Cape boat has brought 30 packages.

CALUMBA.—Twenty bags of small to bold washed pickings sold at 16s., and for 236 bags small to bold dark natural sorts 13s. was wanted.

CARDAMOMS.—Practically all the offerings were disposed of at an advance of 3d. to 4d. per lb., seed being unchanged. The following prices were paid: Ceylon-Mysore, extra bold fine pale, 4s. 8d.; good bold palish to pale (partly split), 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d.; bold and medium palish to pale (partly split), 3s. 9d. to 4s.; small and medium ditto, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 7d.; tiny, 3s. to 3s. 2d.; splits and pickings, 3s. to 3s. 4d.; seed, 3s. 9d. to 3s. 10d. Indian, good bold round palish to pale, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; bold and medium ditto, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 4d.; small and medium ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 1d.; tiny pale, 3s. 8d.; bold, partly specky and red, 4s. 1d.; medium, 3s. 8d.; small, 3s. 5d. to 3s. 6d.; and splits, 3s. 4d. per lb.

COCA-LEAVES.—Lower. Fourteen cases of fair small thin brownish Ceylon-Truxillo sold at 3½d., and brown country-damaged at 1d. Eighteen bales of fair thin green broken Truxillo (Peruvian) sold at 9d. per lb., and 10 cases fair green medium-sized Ceylon-Huanuco realised 7½d., and green and brown mixed 7¼d. per lb.

COLOCYNTH.—Fourteen cases of country- and sea-damaged Syrian apple sold cheaply at from 1d. to 1½d. per lb.

COCAIBA.—Four cases of bright filtered Para were held at 2s. 4d., and another lot of 10 kegs ditto at 2s. 6d. per lb.

CUTTLE-FISH BONE.—Fifty bales of small to bold palish fair E.I. sorts were limited at 3d., at which private sales have been made.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—The *Atrous*, from Singapore, has brought 16 cases. In auction two cases reboiled pickings sold at from 8l. 15s. to 8l. 17s. 6d. per cwt.

ERGOT.—Three bags of baked and sifted German were held at 5s. 2d. Privately market is easier, German offering at 3s. 1d. and Russian at 3s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f.

GAMBOGE is exceedingly scarce. Only two cases were offered, and bought in at 16l. for fair Siam pipe, partly very blocky. Five cases of Saigon sold at 28s. 6d. per cwt. without reserve for inferior dark pipe.

HONEY.—New crop met with a good demand and practically all sold at slightly irregular to occasionally easier rates. The following prices were paid: Bright clear-lemony liquid *Jamaica* in barrels, 34s. to 35s. 6d.; fair to good clear amber liquid, 30s. to 32s.; fair reddish liquid, 29s. to 29s. 6d.; brown to brownish liquid, 28s. to 30s.; and dark to darkish liquid, 25s. to 27s. 6d.; set, good pale, 32s.; brown set, 27s. to 28s.; 11 cases *St. Lucia* sold at 28s. to 31s. for fair liquid, and 205 barrels *Hayti* (which is shipping some nice flavoured honey) sold readily, including fine clear amber liquid at 35s.; good to fine pale liquid, 32s. to 35s.; fair reddish liquid, 28s. 6d. to 30s.; dark ditto, 26s. to 27s.; fine pale set, 35s.; good pale, 33s.; and fair to good setting and set, 29s. to 32s. per cwt. Thirty-two barrels *Hayti* sold at from 27s. to 29s. per cwt. for fair setting.

IPECACUANHA.—Very firm. Six bales of Matto Grosso sold at 9s. for fair and 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. for mouldy and sea-damaged. Two bags of cultivated Minas without

reserve realised 8s. 6d. for pickings; fair Cartagena was obtainable at 8s. per lb. The stock of ipecac in the warehouses on May 1 was 54 Matto Grosso and Minas, 27 Cartagena, and 19 Johore.

JALAP.—Two bags Vera Cruz testing 6.9 per cent. resin were limited at 1s. per lb.

KINO.—Ten cases of common black slightly blocky East Indian were bought in at 6d. per lb.

KOLA.—A single bag of fair halves shipped from Sydney, N.S.W., sold at 3½d. per lb.

LIME-JUICE sold at firm rates, 19 packages of West Indian selling at 2s. 1d. for nice pale raw, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. for fair pulpy, and 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. for ordinary brown.

NUX VOMICA.—A lot of 63 bags common pickings from Coconada sold at 5s. 6d. per cwt.

ORANGE-PEEL sold at steady rates, compared with the sale a fortnight ago, 19 cases realising from 7d. to 8½d. for all fair bright Tripoli strip of new crop and 6½d. for one case of dark strip. Another lot of good strip was held at 9d.

RHUBARB.—Quiet. Two cases of round and flat *wild* Shensi pickings sold at 1s. 6d., and three cases of medium to bold flat High-dried of fair fracture, slightly wormy, sold at 7d. to 7¼d. Six other cases sold "without reserve," including medium and bold round Shensi (High-dried character) with three-quarters fair pinky fracture at 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d., and small and medium flat High-dried, half pinky and half dark fracture, at 7½d. Three cases of medium to bold flat High-dried with three-quarters fair pinky fracture slightly wormy sold at from 7d. to 7¼d.

SARSAPARILLA.—Grey Jamaica sold at firm rates, 24 bales being disposed of at from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d. per lb. for fair part slightly coarse and at 2s. 2d. for very coarse. Native Jamaica also sold at firm rates, including fair to good red at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d., ordinary palish red at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d., and common yellow mixed at 10d. to 1s. Four bales of Lima-Jamaica also sold at the firm rates of 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d., and very coarse inferior at 1s. 5d. per lb.

SENNA.—Practically no demand was evinced for Tinnevely, the bulk being bought in; ordinary small yellowish and damaged leaf sold at 1¼d. to 1½d., and middling greenish at 2d. to 2½d., dark pods at 1¾d. Twenty-four bales Alexandrian sold without reserve for account of whom it may concern, being mostly sea-damaged, including siftings at 1¾d. to 2d., broken leaf 3d. to 3¼d., pods 4¾d. to 6½d., and siftings (sound) at 2¾d. A further nine bales under usual conditions sold at 5½d. for partly broken pods, 3d. for half leaf, and 2d. for siftings.

TONKA-BEANS.—A case of good frosted Para sold at 7s. 6d., and for a small parcel inferior foxy Para 2s. 8d. was paid. A further case of fair black Para was held at 4s. 6d. per lb.

WAX, BEES'.—Jamaica, being scarce, sold at an advance of about 5s. per cwt., 3 packages of fair rather dark selling at from 7l. 15s. to 7l. 17s. 6d., and for another lot of 4 packages from 7l. 10s. to 7l. 17s. 6d. was also paid. Apart from this the market was quiet, the bought-in lots including bleached Calcutta at 8l. 5s. per cwt. Yellow Spanish was limited at 6l. 5s., and Chinese block at 6l. 15s. per cwt. Ordinary part drossy Madagascar block was limited at 7l. 5s. In Liverpool sales of Chilean have been made at 7l. 17s. 6d. to 8l.

Cablegrams.

BERGEN, May 2.—Stormy weather has interfered with the cod-fishing at Finnmarken. The market for finest non-congealing Norwegian oil is dull at 60s. per barrel c.i.f. terms.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Business in drugs is quiet. Opium is nominal at \$6.50 per lb. for druggists' quality. Peppermint oil in tins is dull and unaltered at \$2.85. Cartagena ipecacuanha shows a further advance to \$1.95. Curaçao aloe in boxes is cheaper by 1c. per lb. at 9c. Cascara sagrada is steady at 8½c. Central and South American copaiba is firmer at 51c. Hydrastis (golden seal) is steady

at \$5.25, and round buchu is firm at \$1.20. Jalap is steady at 21c. per lb. Acetone has been advanced and is now quoted at 17c. per lb.

AMSTERDAM, May 2.—At the auction of cinchona held here to-day, 6,678 packages, weighing 602,390 kilos., were offered, the quinine-content of which is 36,702 kilos. Of the above quantity 5,408 packages sold at the average unit of 4.42 cents per half-kilo., against 3.40 cents in March. The approximate purchases of quinine were as follows: (1) The English and American factories, 7,025 kilos.; (2) the Brunswick factory, 741 kilos.; (3) the Mannheim factory, 2,017 kilos.; (4) the Amsterdam factory, 1,386 kilos.; (5) the Frankfurt and Stuttgart factories, 3,282 kilos.; (6) the Maarssen factory, 2,095 kilos.; (7) various buyers, 11,991 kilos. The prices paid for manufacturing bark ranged from 10c. to 49½c., and for druggists' bark from 10½c. to 38½c. per half-kilo. Of the coca-leaves, 50,915 kilos. sold at from 1c. to 29c. per half-kilo.; the average unit was 13.81c.

The New Quinine Factory in Java.

The most recent news from Java on this subject is contradictory. The last issue of the "Java-Bode" states that money has been found for a new planters' factory, and that the machinery has actually been ordered, and adds that the process to be used is applicable to wet bark, so that a small factory only will be necessary. The Bandung papers of March 25, however, printed a statement to the effect that the erection of a new factory by the planters was still uncertain, and that the meeting at Batavia, which was to have been held to consider this subject, has been postponed until April 30, owing to the illness of Heer Lovink, the Director of Agriculture.

Heavy Chemicals.

Business in the heavy-chemical market is brisk at all the principal centres, and manufacturers are very fully employed. Production is of a more normal character again, and deliveries both on home and export account are considerably better, though orders still have to be dealt with in rotation in many instances. Values rule steady and on the firm side.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is in brisk request for prompt delivery, but is easier at the close. Present nearest figures: Beckton, prompt, 25-per-cent. ammonia guaranteed, 14*l*. 5*s*.; London terms, 13*l*. 18*s*. 9*d*. to 14*l*.; Leith, 15*l*. to 15*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*.; Liverpool, 15*l*.; and Hull, 14*l*. 16*s*. 3*d*.

ALKALI PRODUCTS.—Stocks in most cases are low, particularly as regards main products. Demand is brisk, and values do not show much fluctuation and are well maintained all round.

BENZOLS rule firm. Present naked figures: London, 90-per-cent., 1*s*., and 50-per-cent., 11*d*.; North, 10½*d*. to 11*d*. and 10*d*. to 10½*d*. respectively.

STRONTIUM SALTS are in fair average request, though there is no great pressure. Values rule unchanged and are steady. Precipitated carbonate of strontia, 90 to 95 per cent., 11*l*. to 12*l*. 10*s*. per ton, according to quantity, etc. Mineral carbonate of strontia, lump, 87 to 91 per cent., 14*l*.; and smalls, 80 to 85 per cent., 12*l*. Hydrate of strontia crystals, in casks, 9*l*. to 9*l*. 15*s*. per ton.

Manchester Chemical-market.

April 30.

There is good demand for heavy chemicals, but normal deliveries are difficult to obtain, owing to the inability of railway companies to comply with the huge demand that has sprung up. Attention is being centred on ammonia alkali, 53-per-cent., which is firm at about 4*l*. per ton, in bags, on rails, for deliveries to June 30, after which date the reduction in prices comes into force. In this connection the position is probably unprecedented in the history of the trade. Hitherto yearly contracts have been the rule, but now various terms are mentioned, the most important being that one firm is offering to contract for a period extending over fifteen years, and this with a reduction-clause on the low prices, even, coming into operation in July. Bleaching-powder and caustic soda are fairly firm at late rates. Saltecake is in good inquiry at about 42*s*. 6*d*. per ton, in bulk, on rails. Potash, caustic and carbonate, is a shade quieter. Permanganate is in better inquiry. Sal-ammoniac is quoted 44*l*. per ton for first quality lump, and 2*l*. per ton less for second quality; ground, 44*l*. to 46*l*. per ton. There is a weaker feeling to note in sulphate of copper, which is generally 2*s*. 6*d*. to 5*s*. per ton lower on the week. Arsenic rules firm at late rates. Coal-tar products are steady. For prompt delivery, 14*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. to 14*l*. 18*s*. 9*d*. is quoted, f.o.r. Manchester for ammonia sulphate.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they cannot be dealt with. Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects connected with the business are replied to in these columns if they are considered to be of general interest.

Letters submitted for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in "The Chemist and Druggist" does not imply Editorial agreement with the opinions expressed.

Pharmaceutical Council Election.

SIR.—The contention of Mr. W. Kirkby and his co-signatories to the letter addressed to Mr. C. B. Allen has always appealed to me with great force—namely, that only a registered pharmacist should occupy the position of secretary to the Pharmaceutical Society. The arguments adduced by Mr. Allen against this contention are painful to read and, in my humble opinion, unsound. I submit that there are not a few members of the pharmaceutical fraternity who are perfectly capable and have the necessary experience and professional enthusiasm to fill the secretaryship to the greater good of the calling than a non-pharmaceutical secretary could possibly do. I should have thought that one of the qualifications necessary for the secretary would have been that very training which Mr. Allen makes so light of in this connection. At any rate, I shall give votes only to candidates for the Council election who have pledged themselves to deal with the question of the secretaryship as Mr. Kirkby and his co-signatories have indicated.—Yours very truly,

313 Sydenham Road, S.E. J. Y. FAIRWEATHER.

SIR.—I have read with interest the correspondence between Mr. Kirkby and Mr. C. B. Allen, and I, for one (and I know many others), am in hearty agreement with the Lancashire men. I am also pleased to see signs of a wakening up among chemists and a more general desire to work together than we have seen in the past. I should think none of us has a fault to find with Mr. Bremridge in his position as Registrar. All practical, business pharmacists must agree that their interests would be, as a matter of course, better understood and more efficiently safeguarded by one who, like Mr. Glyn-Jones, is a practical pharmacist and enthusiastic in his love of the craft. There are many pharmacists of my acquaintance who refuse to join the Society because they consider that their practical interests are ignored; but I feel sure they would come in if a "live man" like Mr. Glyn-Jones was appointed Secretary and the Society wakened up sufficiently to take some interest in them.—Yours truly,

TULIP. (159/37.)

(Other letters on this subject are held over.)

Exemption under the Shops Act.

SIR.—I cannot rid myself of the feeling that when one is dispensing medicines (employer or assistant) after closing hour on a half-holiday, application for so-called patent medicines will greatly interfere with legitimate dispensing, and to refuse will certainly give offence. In my experience the shop-door cannot be opened for a *bona-fide* customer without the devotees of the advertised articles pouring in for their usual needs. Where they come from goodness knows, and one is almost tempted to believe they prowl about the thoroughfares until a chance arises for them to pounce on a chemist's shop with a "light on." When we consider that only one is likely to be on duty at a time, this would be an intolerable nuisance, and the wording of the Act is not definite enough for one to refuse to serve. What is "medicine"? That is the question. Fancy half a dozen patients with doctors' prescriptions waiting, and the dispensing involving percentage solutions, compound powders, pills, and ointments and cachets! Then one or more applications for So-and-So's preparations, necessitating a journey into the store-room! How

can one do one's duty comfortably? On a Sunday evening, when only one is on duty from 8 to 9 P.M., the most outlandish things are asked for, and if refused, as not being readily available for sale, you are branded as too independent. How would it do to have on the notice, "Only Doctors' Prescriptions Dispensed and Medical and Surgical Appliances supplied after 1 P.M. on Half-holidays, under Shops Act, 1912"? Will more practical *confrères* give this a thought and reply?—Yours truly,

INQUIRER. (155/4.)

[Proprietary medicines may be sold at any time. The notice suggested by our correspondent may be a supplementary one, but the notice prescribed by the Home Office must be exhibited when customers are served during closing hours on the half-holidays. Particulars in regard to it are given elsewhere in this issue.—EDITOR, C. & D.]

Shops' Early Closing in Barry.

SIR,—I notice in your last week's issue an account of my action in not falling into line with my fellow chemists. I think that after this publicity it is only fair to let it be known why I object. My business is situated near the docks, and is practically all shipping, with not so much family trade as those who are situated in other parts of the town. I may say that a canvass has been made among the tradesmen in this ward, and I am informed on good authority that 90 per cent. have signed asking the Urban District Authority to allow this district to be exempt from the Act. Having signed this petition, I don't see how I could do otherwise.

Yours truly,

A. POINTON NEWMAN.

51 Thompson Street, Barry Dock.

Subscribers' Symposium.

For questions, answers, incidents, and interchange of opinions among "C. & D." readers.

Appreciations.

"In the sixty odd years of my time I have made numerous investments, but the best one of all was when I commenced to take in the C. & D."—H.B. (251/16).

Can this be Capped?

I venture to think that last night I reached the limit in emergency night-calls. Repeated knocking and ringing brought me to the door to meet an inquiry as to where tickets could be obtained for a whist-drive on Saturday. When I told her we did not do whist-drives and knew nothing about it, she expressed an opinion that I was very rude. Can anyone cap this?—S. C. Redman.

Legal Queries.

Consult "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1912, pp. 435 to 454, where most legal difficulties are anticipated, before writing about your difficulty.

Quassia (247/37).—If you exhibit a notice on the outside of the shop-door, it will serve the purpose.

Quersitum (155/24).—Benzine may be sold in pennyworths, provided the regulations are conformed to. See C. & D. Diary, p. 447.

J. B. (154/8).—The use of a surname in the possessive case, such as "Smith's," before "Blood-mixture" makes it liable to duty, although a formula reference is given on the label.

M. E. (159/48).—The wording of the Section 4 notice for chemists and others is fixed by the Home Office, who, however, have approved an alteration that we have made on our cards. You can, of course, add to the card such words as "No other goods can be sold."

F. S. Y. (155/2).—As to the place of feeding-bottles under the Shops Act, 1912, see reply to "W. C." in our issue of April 27, index folio 628. Baby-comforters are in the same category, and so are nursery requisites generally. In ordinary acceptance they are not included among medicines and medical and surgical appliances.

R. B. S. (259/32).—Whether a closing order is made or not, all retail shopkeepers have to close on one half-holiday per week, with the exception of mixed shops, which, however, must be closed as regards non-exempted goods. Chemists can agree among themselves and fix on the day that they will close without applying for a closing order.

H. M. (156/24).—A chemist who stocks sweets, chocolates, and tobaccoconists' goods can, of course, sell these as well as medicines and medical and surgical appliances on early-closing day. The notice that he exhibits must be worded thus: "This shop is closed for to-day, except for the sale of confectionery, tobacco and smokers' requisites, and medicines and medical and surgical appliances." Letters 2 in. high.

Roller (156/16).—(1) Without inspection of your premises it is impossible for us to advise you what plan you should adopt to conceal non-exempted goods from your customers on early-closing days. The regulations say that "so far as is reasonably practicable" they should not be exhibited, and it is for you to make your arrangements accordingly. Certainly a sun-blind over the window does not meet the requirements. You should fix up other blinds. (2) See reply to "J. M. M." in our issue of April 27.

Ignorant (148/43) has a mortgage on his premises, and has arranged with his mortgagee to pay off part of the debt, without notice. He wishes to know whether a new mortgage deed must be prepared, or the present one can be endorsed with a statement of the amount paid off, and also whether it is necessary to employ a solicitor. [A new mortgage is quite unnecessary. A memorandum that the mortgage debt has been reduced by the amount repaid should be endorsed on the present deed and signed by the mortgagee. A solicitor need not be employed unless the mortgagee so desires.]

Cross (156/73) has been in the habit of closing on Wednesdays from two to six o'clock, reopening in the evening. Now he wishes to keep to the Wednesday, but to close from one o'clock for the rest of the day. Can he do this, although the usual half-holiday for shops in his district is Thursday? [Yes, until the local authorities make an early-closing order as regards chemists' shops. In the meantime "Cross" must specify in a notice affixed in the shop that Wednesday is his closing day, seeing that the shop is one in which other goods than medicines and medical and surgical appliances are sold.]

W. H. (156/18) dispenses for medical men, and the work usually comes in after 1 P.M. He proposes to close his pharmacy on Wednesdays at that hour, and he asks if it will be an infringement of the Shops Act if he keeps his apprentice on Wednesdays from 6.30 to 8 P.M. to help with the dispensing, and gives him the Tuesday evening instead. [This will not be lawful. The apprentice must get a complete half-holiday once a week from 1.30 P.M. If he gets Tuesday afternoon, there is nothing to prevent "W. H." employing him for the whole day on Wednesday, and that is the course that we would advise.]

Penfro (133/71).—(1) A chemist outside the area where other chemists have decided to close on Wednesday is not compelled to close on that day, even although an order is made by the local authority; but he must have a half-holiday for his shop on one day per week, and on that day may sell exempted goods only. He cannot sell toilet goods which are not medicines and medical and surgical appliances. (2) A chemist's shop remaining open on the half-holiday for the sale of medicines and other exempted goods must exhibit the notice required by the regulations, to which full reference is made elsewhere in this issue.

E. W. (157/7).—So far as the Shops Act is concerned, it will be quite in order for a shopkeeper who has been in the habit of closing his premises at 7 P.M. (without interval for tea) to close henceforth at 6.55 P.M., also without interval for tea. The cardinal principles are (1) that no employé shall work for more than six hours without an interval of at least twenty minutes, and (2) if the whole three hours between 11.30 A.M. and 2.30 P.M. and the three hours between 4 and 7 P.M. are worked, the dinner and tea intervals must be given. By closing at 6.55 P.M. the tea interval is avoided. You appear to think that the Act gives persons situated like you half an hour for tea, but it does not.

H. H. (158/50) asks if the sale of tooth paste or powder on a half-holiday would be infringing the law. [We consider that they should be included in "medicines and medical and surgical appliances."] Our subscriber also writes: "We observe an early-closing day, but open again in the evening at 7 P.M. I keep an assistant, who occasionally takes duty on this particular evening. I giving him in equivalent another evening. Would it be possible, both parties agreeing, to continue this arrangement under the new Act, or is it imperative that he should not take duty again on his half-holiday?" [The assistant must get his half-holiday complete without the interruption proposed.]

E. C. (255/30).—(1) Chemists and drug-store keepers who as vendors of exempted goods desire an early-closing order

to be extended to them under Section 4 of the Shops Act, must be in a majority of two-thirds in any locality. The closing order, if granted, cannot prevent any person serving customers with exempted goods after the closing hour on the conditions specified in the order—*i.e.*, the regulations, Condition I. 5, as to notice and covering-up non-exempted goods. (2) Yes. (3) See reply to "Rotter." Exempted goods may be shown in the windows. Some articles classed as druggists' sundries are not exempted. (4) The fines for offences under Section 4 are 1*l.* for the first offence, 5*l.* for the second, and 10*l.* for the third or subsequent offence. Exhibiting non-exempted goods on half-holidays comes under this section.

Stadler (156/62).—(1) The special provision as to holiday resorts in Section 11 (1) of the Shops Act applies to all classes of trades, so that in the event of the local authority taking advantage of the section chemists would be able to sell anything that they stock. (2) You say that your town is a holiday resort only in the summer-time, but that other trades than chemists' do not apparently desire to claim exemption. In that case can the chemists obtain exemption by application to the local authority, even though other trades do not wish to do so? There is no provision for this in the Act so far as Section 11 is concerned, but under Section 10 (1 and 2) chemists may keep their shops open after the closing hour for the sale of medicines and medical and surgical appliances and any other exempted goods. (3) The Town Council of your municipal borough is your local authority.

E. M. (159/48) is in doubt as to what matter to put on a card to comply with the Shops Act, 1912. He, with other chemists in his district, has closed early every Wednesday afternoon, and not reopened in the evening. If he exhibits a card with the notice according to the Home Office regulations, the inference is that he is on the premises to transact business. If, on the other hand, a card is placed in the window to say that his pharmacy is closed from 1 p.m., can he supply his customers with medicines and medical and surgical appliances? He does not want to be on duty during the half-holiday, but if he is at home he would like to oblige customers with any necessary medicines required. [The last sentence is the basis upon which our subscriber should act. The Home Office notice must in such circumstances be exhibited, but there is nothing to prevent anyone using a supplementary notice to the effect that the bell must be rung. It will be observed that our notice says that the "shop is closed," and there is no compulsion upon chemists to keep open all the time.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We do not as a rule repeat information which has been given in this section during the past twelve months, as it occupies space which can be more profitably utilised for other information. In such cases the numbers are mentioned, and if querists cannot refer to these they may obtain the numbers from the "C. & D." Office at the published prices, usually 6d.

We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles, and when samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how.

S. S. (Malta) (133/50).—**SYRUP OF IODIDE OF IRON** is preserved by adding 2 per cent. of dilute hypophosphorus acid. In the case of the sample you send the formula of the French Codex has been followed, with the addition of hypophosphorus acid, which acts as a perfect preservative.

R. M. H. W. (122/5).—**VETERINARY OILS.**—To make a similar preparation as your sample dissolve soft soap 1 lb. in boiling water 1 gal., and medicate by adding

Pine oil	...	...	4 oz.
Spirit of turpentine	...	...	10 oz.
Camphor	...	...	2 oz.
Liquid ammonia	...	...	2 oz.
Tincture of opium	...	...	2 oz.

Shake well.

R. J. S. (146/59).—"A safe way of destroying pike in a small lock" would be to fish for them; but perhaps you have in view some chemical process?

G. H. C. (139/36).—**HAIR-FIXATEUR.**—You appear to require the old-fashioned bandoline, a formula for which was given in the *C. & D.*, September 30, 1911, index folio 526.

E. H. (139/60).—**SKIN-CREAMS.**—The term "vanishing cream" is applied to those varieties of skin-creams which are rapidly absorbed, particularly those with casein or sodium stearate bases. The matter has been exhaustively treated in the *C. & D.* (April 1909), and in the new edition of "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

Alpha (128/15).—**COLOURING AND PERFUMING BATH-CRYSTALS.**—Sodium sesquicarbonate (in silky needles) is sprayed with a spirituous solution of aniline-violet and the required perfume. To produce violet bath-sa.t, for instance, dissolve 2 gr. of aniline-violet and $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. ionone in 1 oz. of spirit and spray over 2 lb. of the crystals, stirring well during the process. This is diluted with more crystals if the tint is too deep.

W. T. (139/17).—We cannot identify, positively, the in-somonia-powder.

C. & S. (141/69).—**DUPLICATING-INK.**—The paste form of ink for use in duplicating-machines is a thin kind of printers' ink. Printers' ink cannot be made on a small scale, but is fairly well imitated by the following:

Copaiba balsam	...	...	9 oz.
Lampblack	...	...	3 oz.
Indigo	...	...	5 dr.
Prussian blue	...	...	5 dr.
Indian red	...	...	6 dr.
Powdered soap	...	...	2-3 oz.

Triturate till perfectly smooth.

Another form of duplicator-ink is prepared by grinding aniline dyes with glycerin to which a little spirit has been added.

Orchid (140/53).—**NICOTINE GREENHOUSE-FUMIGANT.**—This matter was dealt with in *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary*, 1910. The liquid fumigants contain from 30 to 40 per cent. of nicotine. The following is a good combination:

Nicotine	...	...	30 parts
Camphor	...	...	5 parts
Naphthalene	...	...	5 parts
Camphor oil	...	...	25 parts
Citronella oil	...	...	25 parts
Methylated spirit to	...	...	100 parts

Half an ounce of this fluid to be vaporised for each 1,000 c.f. of greenhouse space.

B. & Co. (127/7).—**DEODORISING COCONUT OIL.**—The processes consist of heating the oil with water to which alum, borax, or sodium silicate has been added, and filtering the melted fat through animal charcoal, lime, or kieselguhr. The manufacturing processes which are most successful are carried on secretly, and have never been patented.

J. J. T. (123/56).—**GREASE-LOTION FOR HORSES.**—This is evidently one of the astringent lotions, of which the best representative is zinc sulphate 4 oz. to 16 oz. in water 1 gal. The following is an improvement on the above:

Plumbi acet.	...	...	3j.
Zinci sulph.	...	...	3j.
Cupri sulph.	...	...	3j.
Aq. camph. ad	...	...	0j.

Dissolve. Soak a bandage in this lotion and apply by drawing it backwards and forwards on the part until the latter is thoroughly cleaned. Repeat twice daily. Use no ointments until the discharge has ceased.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," May 15, 1862.

Useful Applications of Carbolic Acid.

The powerful antiseptic properties of carbolic acid have long been known, but its extended use has been delayed, owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining it in considerable quantities. It is now, however, principally owing to the labours of Dr. F. Crace Calvert, produced on a large scale, and this chemist has proposed its application to many valuable purposes. As a medical agent it seems to have all the useful properties of creosote in an exalted degree, with some peculiar actions of its own, and is being applied with marked success in the Manchester Royal Infirmary and similar institutions, in cases of chronic diarrhoea, obstinate vomiting (even after creosote has failed), and as a *disinfecting wash for ill-conditioned ulcers and gangrenous sores*. It has also been applied successfully in cases of foot-rot, a disease which annually carries off large numbers of sheep. It has been employed for the preservation of gelatine solutions and preparations of size made with starch, flour, and similar materials, and of skins, and other animal substances. It appears to act strongly as an anti-ferment, and Dr. Calvert states that it is one of the most powerful preventives of putrefaction with which he is acquainted.

[The italics are ours. Lister did not begin to use carbolic acid until a few years later.—EDITOR, *C. & D.*, 1912.]